FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1848. [NO. 1600.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

MULES.

I HAVE two likely MULES, well broke and young, which I would sell, and would like to buy a good work Horse, which would be taken in part pay for the Mules.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
July 24, 1848. 97-2w

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

July 25, 1848. 99-1yp

NOTICE.

ALL claims due or to become due on the Store of Cook & Powell, are hereby left for settlement with John B. Powell, who will give special attention to the collection of these claims, and the 10th of next month, after which time they may be found in the hands of an Attorney at Law.

COOK & POWELL.
July 25, 1848. 99-3w

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

FIRE AND MARINE

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Insurance will be made by E. J. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

July 25, 1848. 99-6

NAUTILUS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agents of this Company have the honor to inform the public that they are authorized to take risks on lives in Cumberland, and the adjoining Counties, for the amount of three hundred dollars and upwards.

E. J. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 25, 1848. 99-6m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SIMPSON & McEACHIN will please call and settle their accounts at the old stand, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

ALEX. McEACHIN.
July 25, 1848. 99-6t

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at December Term, 1847, the Subscribers, as Administrator of the Estate of Archibald Locklear, deed, will expose to sale at the Court House door in the county of Cumberland, on the first Monday of March next,

720 Acres of LAND.

lying upon Gander Creek, in the county of Cumberland, and adjoining the lands of Alexander McKay and others.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

DUNCAN C. CLARK, Admr.
July 24, 1848. 99-6t

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 3d inst. my negro boy named GEORGE, between 25 and 26 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, very stuttering when spoken to. It is possible that he is lurking about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail that I can get him again.

All persons are forewarned against harboring said boy, as the penalty of the law will be enforced against any person so offending.

NEILL M'PHAUL.
Centreville P. O., Robeson county, N. C.
Dec. 7, 1847. 90tf

NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving an unusually large stock of articles in his line, comprising all the variety of

School Books

Commonly used in this part of the State; a larger stock of

Law, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books,

Than he has usually kept; classic and superfine Cap and Letter Papers, Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, Quills, Steel Pens, Red, Black, Blue, and Indelible Ink, States, fine Pen and Pocket Knives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Diamond Pointed Gold Pens, with or without the case, Pearl and Steel Card Cases, beautiful Note Papers, Envelopes, Inkstands, &c.

All of which he will sell, wholesale or retail, at his customary low prices.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 27.

NEW BOOKS.

Wilkes's Exploring Expedition, 5 vols. very cheap.

The Statesman's Manual, containing all the Messages of all the Presidents, with a Memoir of each, and a History of their Administrations; 2 large vols.

Bancroft's History of the U. S.; 3 vols.
Cooper's Naval History.
Fremont's Oregon.
Watson's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations.
Masonic Chart and Freemason's Monitor.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico.
" " Peru.

For sale by E. J. HALE.
Oct. 1847

No. 1 MACKEREL.

10 QR. BBLS. No. 1 MACKEREL. For sale by COOK & POWELL.
July 18, 1848. 98-3w

ON CONSIGNMENT.

300 CASKS Fresh Unstocked Thomastown LIME, for sale by JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
July 15, 1848. 98tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

10 HHDS Bright New Crop Molasses,
1000 lbs. fresh Rice,
10 bbls Mullet,
20 kits No. 1 Halifax Herring,
200 lbs. fresh Buckwheat Flour,
50 Chimney Backs and Jambs,
For sale by COOK & POWELL.
July 17, 1848. 98-3w

WANTED—5,000 lbs. Tallow.

for which the highest Market price will be paid in cash or trade.

J. H. & J. MARTIN.
July 18, 1848. 98-3w

FRIENDSHIP ACADEMY,

ROBLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed upon 25th January, under the care, as heretofore, of Mr. C. B. Baker. The Academy is located in one of the healthiest and best neighborhoods in the country, and is of easy access, being only six miles from Watson's. Particular attention will be paid to the moral as well as the mental training of students. Board can be obtained in respectable families at $8 per month.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Latin and Greek Langu ges and higher Mathematics, $6 00
Higher English branches, 4 50
Lower do do do 4 00

N. B. No deductions made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

July 18, 1848. 98-3w

CROCKERY.

A NEW and full assortment of common CROCKERY, just received for Country Merchants. For sale by JNO. M. ROSE.
Nov. 23, 1847. 90tf

Philadelphia
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE,

CHESTNUT, SOUTH OF WALNUT STREET.

THE Spring and Summer Course of Lectures in this College will be commenced on Monday, March 6th, and be continued four months, by the following Faculty:

Jos. M. Carson, M. D., General, Special, and Surgical Anatomy.
R. E. Griffith, M. D., Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
Jos. P. Gardner, M. D., Chemistry.
Henry S. Patterson, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Isaac H. Brayton, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
James M. Carnochan, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.
Henry Grigg, M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.
S. R. M. Colhoun, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
and
Robert Bore, M. D., Prosector of Surgery.

Fees for the Lectures, $70. Fee for those who have attended two full courses in other Colleges, $40. Matriculation fee to be paid once only, $5—Graduation $20. Practical Anatomy, including Recitations and Lectures, $10. The Dissecting Room will be opened on the 1st of March.

Extra arrangements now pending for it to every person's interest that the clinical Institutes of Medicine and Anatomy will be occupied by distinct Professors, as heretofore.

For further information inquire of
JAMES M. CLINTOCK, M. D., Dean,
No. 1 North Eleventh street.
Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 1847. 97-4w

HENRIETTA STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

Shares HENRIETTA,
EVERGREEN,
FAYETTEVILLE.

Pay Boats R. RUSH.
NELSON.
DIALOGUE.
POST BOY.
H. CLAY.
SAM PATCH.

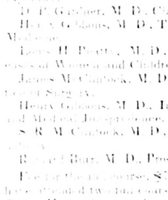
THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Co. have fixed the above Rates of Boats on the Cape Fear River, for the shipping points contained in the following CIRCULARS:

1. Any Goods consigned to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Washington, N. C., will be shipped to Fayetteville, and Wilmington free of commission.

2. Advertisements of these Boats Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company, at Washington or Fayetteville, will be promptly attended to.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.
Fayetteville, June 13, 1848. 90tf

A NEW
Tailoring Establishment.



THE undersigned have taken the New Store at the West end of the Lafayette Hotel, and next door to Mrs. McRae's Dwelling, where they will carry on the business of TAILORING in all its branches.

They will always keep the latest Fashions for Gentlemen's clothing.

They flatter themselves their work will compare with any Tailoring done in the State, either in cut or workmanship of the garment.

HUGH GRAHAM.
A. J. WOODWARD.
Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85-6m

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st of January 1848 —

W. M. Allen, W. Arrendell.
Jos. Ross, John C. Burgess, Neil C. Pearce, F. Blackman, Rachel Bryant, Creighton Brock, George Bone, John H. Bryan, T. F. Buckwin, D. Bates.
Samuel Cain, Ann Carver, G. A. Cook, A. G. Cone, John Cameron, John Collins, John Caldwell, Patrick Cain.
E. M. Dick, H. Davis, W. Dawson, Daniel Decker.
H. Ellis, Dr. D. A. W. Evans, Hiram Edwards, James Eccles.
W. Eady, John R. Eddinger, Alex Erle.
Thomas Glover, Elisha Graham, Robert Graham, D. J. Gilbert, William Hales, Dr. G. M. Hill, John Haggerty, E. A. Hope, L. or Hardy Hickman, William Hunnicutt.
Mrs. Hodgson, Sarah Jones, Susan C. Jorden, Hardy Jones, Mrs. Jordan & Brother, Mary Killyan, David Kivet, Sarah Kennedy.
M. or A. Longmire, Wm. Lindley, James Lee, Wm. Love, Dr. Robert Monroe, Thomas Mathews, Thomas Murphy, Robert Montgomery, James Mead, Isac Mauriel, Ezekiel Mead, Aaeley Mathews.
Daniel McMillan, Nancy McLean, James M. McAlister, D. E. McDuffie, Alexander McDonald, Neill McGregor, Olen McClain, Mrs. John S. McCarson, Daniel McRay, Ann McCorquodale, Malcom McCulpin.
William Nix, James Nonery, B. S. Neuffville, Robert W. Nelson.
Eli Pimmer, Malcom Pursell, Aron W. Pool, Calvin Price, William Pope, Rev. F. Prevatt, Henry P. Peele, Wyet Pryor, W. J. Pharre.
Neil Ray, John H. Rothwell, James M. Reid, Archer W. Robertson, Lowes Roling, Thomas Reid, Francis Reeves, C. C. Sutton, Edinborough Skylork, J. Dean Smith, W. R. Strickwether, Polly Sullivan, R. Simmons, Ann J. Smith, Neil Shaw, James Snipes.
T. H. Taylor, Leo Taylor, Lucy Tillinghast.
Thomas Wallstone, James Wright, Jesse White, Silen Williard, Charity E. Williams, John C. Willess, Sally Williamson, George Wheeler.

JOHN MACRAE, P. M.
9-3

ALMANACKS.

FARMERS AND PLANTERS', and Turner's, North Carolina Almanacks, for 1848; for sale, wholesale and retail by

E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
—ALSO—
A general stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

INVALUABLE
FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on the Uses of the Lungs, Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, and Diseases of the Heart. On the Laws of Longevity, and mode of preserving male and female health, symmetry and beauty; exposing causes and cure of those diseases that produce Consumption, or shorten life, as Affections of the Skin, Spine, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Liver, Scrofula, Piles, Gravel, and Female Complaints. Its rules are easy practical, and pure, form a guide to perfect health and long life. 28 Engravings, 324 pages. 50 cents. Postage 9½ cents. By SAMUEL SHELDON FITCH, A. M. M. D., at 707 Broadway, New York.

Any person remitting fifty cents, free, will receive one copy, by mails to any part. The Trade supplied.

Jan'y 1847. 50-ow1y

FOR the cure of Headache, Giddiness, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Fits, Worms, Dropsy, Asthma, Itchings of the Skin, Fevers of all kinds, Colds, Gout, Gravel, Female Complaints, Nervous Complaints, and all other Diseases arising from IMPERFECTION OF BLOOD, and MORBID SECRETIONS OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.

Every disease to which the human frame is subject, originates from impurities of the blood or derangement of the digestive organs. These Pills being entirely vegetable exercise no injurious effects on the most delicate constitution, acting directly on the cause of disease, removing all noxious matter from the body, opening the pores externally and internally, separating all corrupt and obnoxious particles from the Circles, so that the blood, of which it is the origin, must be thoroughly purified, necessarily securing a free and vigorous action to the Heart, Lungs, Liver and Stomach, thereby restoring health, by operating the pores, cleansing the veins and arteries, invigorating all the natural veins and purifying the blood; they render the system not only thoroughly sound, but also impervious to disease, even when all other means have failed.

Within the last twenty months more than one hundred cases of the most desperate forms of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint in the Medicine, were legal during the Blue Pills, and almost every other means had been resorted to without any benefit, and when death stared its miserable victim fully in the face.

For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE and J. H. & J. MARTINE.

DR. GORDON'S PILLS.

GREAT ARRIVAL!

30 *Bushels or 25,000 Boxes of Dr. Gordon's Famous Pills.*

THE vast and increasing demand for this new and justly celebrated Medicine, and the numerous cures they are daily effecting in all parts of the country where they have been introduced, of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Bilious Diseases, with their well known attendants, Sick Headache, &c., has induced the undersigned to make arrangements to receive their stocks direct from the Proprietor, and would say to the numerous customers that they are prepared to supply them, wholesale or retail, at New York prices.

1. $2 per dozen, or 25 cents per box.

By P. MELVIN COHEN, No. 19 Haynes st.

3. A full stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, and on inquiry will be found in all country Stores.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

TESTIMONIALS.—Extract of a letter from Dr. Wanges, of Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1846: "Your Pills are the noblest in their operations, and yet most powerful in their effects, of any that I have ever met with in a practice of eight and twenty years. Their action on the chyle and hence on the impurities of the blood, is evidently very surprising."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Henry Hall, of Quebec, L. C., March 6, 1845: "For bilious fevers, sick headaches, heredity of the bowels, and eradication of the spleen, Dr. Peters' Pills are an excellent medicine."

For sale by all the Druggists in Augusta, Hamburg, and in Charleston by P. M. COHEN.

Also, for sale by the Druggists generally, HARRISON'S OINTMENT, an unfailing remedy in the cure of all kinds of Wounds, Sores, Scalds and Burns, and the Piles. ¶ Price 50 cents.

1. A fresh supply received by S. J. HINSDALE, E. J. HALE, and J. H. & J. MARTINE.

August 10. 7-6m1y

A letter from Washington to the Clipper says: The daughter of Col. Benton (Sarah) was on Monday married to Mr. Jacob, of Louisville. They left in the afternoon cars, *en route* westward. The sister of Mr. Jacob was married to a son of Mr. Clay. Thus the children of Mr. Clay and Col. Benton become sister and brother-in-law. Mr. Clay was at the wedding, as was also Mr. Buchanan, but no other member of the Cabinet.

Receipt for Mothers.—A sensible woman of the doctor's acquaintance, (the mother of a young family,) entered so far into his views upon the subject, that she taught her children, from their earliest childhood, to consider ill-humor as a disorder which was to be cured by physic. Accordingly she had always small doses ready, and the little patients, whenever it was thought needful, took rhubarb for the crossness.—No punishment was required. Peevishness or ill-temper and rhubarb were associated in their minds always as cause and effect.—*Southey's Literary Pastimes.*

An able judge was once obliged to deliver the following charge to the jury:—"Gentlemen of the jury, in this case, the counsel on both sides are unintelligible; the witnesses on both sides are incredible; and the plaintiff and defendant are both such bad characters, that to me it is indifferent which way you give your verdict."

Long Freight Train.—The new engine, North Carolina, came in from the West, on Thursday evening, with a train of one hundred and eighteen cars.

Springfield (Mass.) Gaz.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

☞ The following Editorials, &c. were crowded out of our last paper:

LOCOFOCO MISREPRESENTATIONS.—The pertinacity with which false views of the origin of the Mexican war are dinged into the public ear by the Locofoco papers, makes it necessary to refute them over and over again, lest any one might be deceived. This must be our excuse for repeating facts which we have heretofore presented.

The "Union" has adopted as its own a letter from one of its friends in which the following passages occur:—

"How can Mr. Reverdy Johnson or any other whig—* * *—get over the fact that Gen. Taylor was authorized to select his own post in Texas, and did select Point Isabel, which was in the disputed territory, if any portion of the territory of Texas was in the dispute? Or how can he get over the fact, that Gen. Taylor himself advised the advance of the army to the Rio Grande—expressing at the same time, that it would not cause hostilities, but would hasten negotiations for peace? And in full view of this indisputable and overwhelming fact, how can Mr. Reverdy Johnson accuse the President of unconstitutionality, and therefore criminality, commencing this war—this *just* war, in the opinion of Mr. Johnson?

"Gen. Taylor was the confidential officer of the President in Texas. The President relied and acted upon *his* suggestions and advice.

"To say the least, the territory between the Nueces and Rio Grande was in dispute. * * * Now, if it was disputed territory, the troops of the United States had as much right to be there as the troops of Mexico; and it was of course, no cause of war on the part of Mexico. * * * Both the troops of the United States and Great Britain occupied the territory of Maine, in dispute between the two governments.

"But as any Texas claimed to the Rio Grande, and defined her boundaries, and asserted by force and action to the Rio Grande; and Santa Anna, by treaty, had acknowledged her right to the Rio Grande. Whatever may have been *in fact*, the character of her title, it was, when she came into the Union, *prima facie* good to the Rio Grande, and the United States was bound to defend it. Therefore, independent of the advice of Gen. Taylor, it was our duty to defend Texas in her possession to the Rio Grande, until it was settled by treaty that she had no right to extend her dominion to that river."

These extracts abound with the grossest misrepresentations of facts. In the first place, when Gen. Taylor was positively ordered, on the 13th June 1846, to advance and occupy positions on or near the east bank of the Rio Grande, Point Isabel was specially named as one of those positions.

But the falsehood asserted as to Gen. Taylor's having "advised" the advance of the army, and of the President's having "relied and acted upon his suggestions and advice," is a disgraceful outrage upon truth.

The following extracts will place this point upon its true footing:—

On the 15th June, 1845, Mr Bancroft, then Secretary of War, wrote to Gen Taylor as follows.—

"The point of your ultimate destination is the western frontier of Texas, where you will select and occupy, on or near the Rio Grande del Norte, such a site as will consist with the health of the troops, and will be best adapted to repel invasion, and to protect what, in the event of annexation, will be our western border."

In reply to this order, Gen Taylor, under date of 4 Aug 1845, writes as follows:—

"Brazos Santiago is the nearest entrance to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and Point Isabel, which is that entrance, and twenty one miles from Matamoras, would have infinite more completely than any other position the conditions imposed by the Secretary. But we had no artillery, no engineer force or appliances, and but a moderate amount of infantry, and the occupation of Point Isabel, under these circumstances, and with at least the possibility of resistance from the Mexicans, might have compromised the safety of the command. I therefore determined to take up the next accessible position in the rear, which is the mouth of the Nueces river. * * * Now that the entire force will soon be concentrated, it may well be a question with me for the views of government. Now before carrying out my original plan in this point. It is with great deference that I make any suggestions on topics upon may become a matter of decision long distance; but if our government, in settling the question of boundary, makes the line of the Rio Grande an ultimatum, I cannot doubt that the settlement will be greatly facilitated and hastened by our taking possession at once of one or two suitable points on or quite near that river."

Gen Taylor does not advise the advance, but, seeing that he was ordered to advance, he suggests that IF our government intends to make the Rio Grande an ultimatum, it will be well to take possession at once. And so falls to the ground this cowardly attempt to skulk from just responsibility,—this allusion that the President was a mere tool in Gen Taylor's hands.

The *fact* in regard to the Mame disputed territory is not stated by the Union. During the many years of negotiation respecting that territory, Great Britain retained possession of a portion of it, and no army was sent to take possession, or to plant its cannon on what we contended was the true boundary line. This course of forbearance preserved peace, and secured a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty. The same forbearance towards a weaker power, would have secured all we wanted from Mexico.

Again: The Union says that "Texas asserted her jurisdiction to the Rio Grande; and Santa Anna, by treaty, had acknowledged her right." The Union ought to have gone the whole length of falsehood, in this as in the other cases, by saying, not that Texas "asserted," but that she *exercised* jurisdiction to the Rio Grande. We are glad to find that there are some things too gross even for the Union. Mexico, as every one knows, and as the Secretary of War expressly admits in his letters to Gen Taylor of June and July 1845, exercised jurisdiction on both sides of the Rio Grande. Her citizens, her custom house officers, and her armed troops, which had been in quiet possession there, retired before the army of Gen. Taylor. If Santa Anna could make a treaty to settle the boundary between Mexico and Texas, as pretended by the Union, then might President Polk make a treaty for any purpose, with any nation, without the consent of our Senate; for the provision of the Mexican Constitution in that respect is taken from our own. But, worse still, the pretended treaty was extorted from Santa Anna whilst he was a prisoner, as the price of his release; and the Mexican Congress expressly refused its consent to it.

Perhaps the most preposterous of all the pretences set up by the Union, is that which closes the extract above. On the same principle, if New York were to set up a claim to a boundary line which would embrace the Canadas, we suppose it would be "our duty" to defend her claim until it was settled by treaty that she had no right to *extend* her dominion over those British provinces!—Such a position is too absurd for argument.

The true common sense doctrine in regard to disputed boundaries, is clearly stated by Mr. Gallatin in the following emphatic language:—

"I do aver, without fear of contradiction, that whenever a territory claimed by two Powers is, and has been for a length of time, in the possession of one of them, if the other should invade and take possession of it by a military force, such an act is an open act of hostility according to the acknowledged and practical law of nations. In this case the law of nations only recognises a clear and positive fact."

This is the principle always acted on where peace and justice are desired, and only departed from where war is intended, or a weaker power is to be overawed and oppressed.

New Mexico and California, which the President says in his Message Mr. Trist was directed to require as an ultimatum in no event to be yielded, contain an area of 690,000 square miles of land,—more than twice the territorial extent of the old thirteen States, at the time of the American Revolution. So says Mr Clayton.

A letter from Boston to the Charleston Courier, says—

"Factory stock is declining in value, particularly that of woollen mills, which cannot afford to manufacture at the present prices—most of the flannel mills have stopped work."

MR. BUCHANAN'S FEDERALISM.—We have waited four weeks for the Wilmington Journal to signify its acceptance of our proposition, to establish Mr. Buchanan's character as a Federalist of the deepest dye—an anti-war Federalist in 1812—a British Federalist as the Locofoco papers would call him if he were now a Whig—on condition that the Journal will publish the evidence. But notwithstanding the Journal's confident assurance to its readers that all who had attempted to show him to be so had "signally failed," it is as dumb as an oyster on the subject. Of course its readers are left in blissful ignorance of the real truth.

HEALTH OF RALEIGH.—Only 32 deaths occurred in Raleigh during the last year—10 white and 22 colored.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. CLAYTON'S SPEECH,
In the Senate, on the 12th instant.

I never have been and I am not now willing to acquire one acre of ground from Mexico, or any other nation under heaven, by conquest or robbery. I trust that, on all our transactions with the other nations of the world, the great principle ought to be maintained by us that "honesty is the best policy," and that an honorable reputation is of more value to a country than land or money. I hold that any attempt on our part, merely because we happen to possess superior strength, to compel a weaker nation to cede to us all that we choose to demand as indemnity, whilst we at the same time admit that we ask for more than she owes us, is nothing else but robbery. If a man owe me a sum of money, and I meet him on the highway, and insist, with a pistol pointed to his breast, that he shall deliver to me a deed of his farm at the estimate which I choose to put upon it, I think there could not be much difference of opinion as to the nature of that transaction. I should like to know how my friend from Maryland, who is an able lawyer, would defend the man guilty of such conduct. Would it be any palliation or excuse or justification of the conduct of the off nder, in such a case, that some money was justly due him? Could there be found in christendom a court and jury that would hesitate as to the verdict in such a case? And what, let me ask, as a friend near me Mr. Webster suggests, what would be the value of the deed obtained under such circumstances? If the possessor of it should even go into whipt of justice, would he not be the object which the scornful finger of every honest man would be pointed so long as he lived upon the earth? I hold, and however old fashioned the notion may be I shall maintain it so long as I have a seat here, that character is as valuable to a nation as it is to an individual; and, inasmuch as I would scorn as a private citizen to despoil my neighbor of his property in these circumstances and with these avowals, so as a public man I never can sanction, in the slightest degree, such a course of conduct on the part of the Government of the country.

We are one of the strongest nations of the earth. We have been amongst the weakest. In times gone by we have suffered from the cruelty, the tyranny, and injustice of other nations, and have uttered loud complaints. We have now waxed strong, and can put the foot upon the neck of a sister Republic, and compel her to yield to the terms we ourselves dictate. The question now comes up, and it addresses itself to every genuine lover of his country, whether the acquisition of all this territory, under these circumstances, would compensate us for the loss of the reputation, that high national character which we have hitherto sustained? Do not understand me as opposing the just claims of my own country. I would go as far to enforce those claims, consistently with the honor of the country, as any man living. When Mr. Trist made the proposition to the Mexican Commissioners to negotiate, the terms were to be defined by him, and they were to be submitted to by Mexico at "the cannon's mouth."

Quoting from Gen. Scott's Report, Mr. C. said:

This official report fully sustains the statement made by the Senator from Kentucky, who declared that, in his opinion, Mexico was now to be considered and treated as a conquered country.—Their army is utterly broken and annihilated; their revenues are destroyed; the real Government of Mexico is almost annihilated; and it is under these extraordinary circumstances that we are called upon, with an admitted army of nearly 70,000 men, and with 45,000 actually in Mexico, to vote 30,000 more troops to be sent to that country by the President, for the purpose of securing what he calls "indemnity for the past," and "security for the future." What that cant phrase means I do not exactly understand; but I have been told by an ingenious friend that indemnity for the past means the half of Mexico, and security for the future the other half. If this, sir, be the right interpretation of these terms, then I unhesitatingly say to my friends on the other side that I am utterly opposed to adding indemnity for the past to security for the future. I am called upon to vote these troops for the purpose of securing a cession of the country which the President has expressly set forth in his message. Neither the commander-in-chief of the army nor Gen. Taylor (whose great name must always be associated with whatever relates to this war) appears to have been consulted. I do not believe that that gallant old "Mexican Wing," Zachary Taylor, after having beaten Santa Anna with an army of less than one-fourth the number of that which was arrayed against him, has ever asked for more forces for the purpose of defending himself against the wretched bands of guerrillas who infest the country where his forces are encamped. No, sir, practical men have not recommended this addition.—The recommendation comes from the Executive here. It comes from men who fight battles on paper at home—iron men who never

——"set a squadron in the field,
Nor the division of a battle know,
More than a spinster."

I hold this Government to be a Government of specific and delegated powers, and I do not find it enumerated any where, either by express words or necessary implication, that any such power as that was ever ceded to this Government. The preamble to the constitution expresses the purposes for which this Government was formed, "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." They were not to ensure the blessings of liberty to any other than the American people. The object was to establish justice, not to perpetrate injustice and robbery by indulging a love of plunder and a thirst for conquest or territorial aggrandizement. These were not the objects for which the fathers of the Republic met and established the American constitution. No, sir! no, sir! They have specified the objects for which they made that constitution, and among those which are enumerated I do not find any such power, nor can I see how it can be pretended that this Government was formed for the purpose of acquiring territory by conquest. The spirit of our constitution is pacific, not warlike—defensive, not aggressive. It is for the "establishment of justice," not for aggrandizement or plunder.

But, sir, we are rapidly approaching that state of things which will make the conquest and annexation of all Mexico inevitable; and these bills are a part of the process by which, if they become laws, we shall, in my humble judgment, be driven to this result.

What will be the consequence of the annexation of twenty Mexican States to the American Union? Of all men in the United States the most interested in making this inquiry solemnly, and examining it patiently and carefully, are the gentlemen of the South. There are in Mexico not less than eight millions of human beings, men, women, and children, of a race totally different from ourselves—a colored population, having no feelings in common with us—no prejudices like ours; but, on the contrary, with prejudices directly the antipodes of all of ours, and especially bigoted on this very subject of slavery.

Do you suppose that if you annex to the American Union these eight millions of people, backed by the millions of colored men in this country, they will remain idle spectators of the proceedings of this Government, stimulated as they will be by abolitionists of the most fanatical cast?—What, then, must become of that peculiar institution of ours which has existed for so many years in this country? You answer me that you will not suffer that institution to be disturbed. The honorable Senator from Maryland said you will not suffer the right to hold colored men in slavery to be discussed. No, sir; but how will you prevent it when these men shall have been admitted into the American Union, and these Mexican States shall have become American States? You will be voted down. Your institutions will be voted down, and you may, and for that probably will read the Union to atoms. These are the legitimate results of your annexation of all Mexico, and you may as well take the opportunity to meet and prevent them at once. If you do not fear such results vote your armed emigration; but if you believe that it will lead to this, pause with me and arrest these proceedings now.

I wish it to be understood that I mean to vote supplies, and I take it for granted that others are equally resolved to vote them, for our army in Mexico, as long as that army remains there. I intend, as far as my vote will go, to vote the munitions of war, the clothing for the troops, and for every thing, as far as may be necessary, to sustain the honor of the American army in a foreign country. But there I stop; and I say, with the forces wh ch you have there, and the twenty thousand men which you have a right now by law to recruit, your further progress in arming the people for this war shall be arrested, so far as my vote will go to arrest it. Should any real danger to our army ever require more men I would grant them, but now it is evident that you have no occasion for any more troops for any legitimate purpose of the war.

In reply to a remark of Mr. Cass, defying attacks upon the Administration's management of the war, Mr. C said.—

It sometimes happens, sir, that a man, by blowing a trumpet, may invite an opponent into the field, who would have been very quiet if he had not been defied. The honorable Senator has uttered this note of defiance, and I suppose it was intended for gentlemen on this side of the chamber. He has thrown the gauntlet at our feet and dares us to take it up. He says that the entire ground of the Administration is "unpregnable," that an attack upon it can be "easily repelled," and will be, he trusts, "as earnestly met." Now, sir, although one of the humblest of the members on this side of the chamber, yet I will take up the gauge, and I desire to see how easily the champion of the Administration will repel one or two attempts on my part to question the propriety of the course of the Administration in carrying on this war.

Many years ago there was a certain personage in our State of Texas (then a province claimed by Mexico) by the name of Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. He met some American troops—it recollect the history of times gone by—at a certain place called Goliad, and induced them to surrender to him under the promise that they would be fairly and honorably treated as prisoners of war. He took out every man of them, the next day, and shot them, one by one, deliberately, in cold blood! He violated his solemn pledge before God and man; and, bloody ruffian—murderous villain as he is—he slew hundreds of my countrymen, after pledging his honor to give them quarter. On another occasion this same Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna massacred some hundreds more of our countrymen at a place called the Alamo. These things are fresh in the recollection of every American. There is not an honest American heart that did not burn with indignation against this ferocious ruffian on account of these atrocious acts. Well, sir, when this war was declared in May, 1846, the President of the United States—the head of the Administration and of the Executive Government—gave this same Santa Anna, with all his titles, a free pass through the American fleet into Mexico!

Mr Johnson, of Maryland, (in his seat.) On the same day on which war was declared.

Mr. Clayton. On the very day, as my honorable friend remarks, on which the war was declared, the President of the United States issued his order to let pass the perjured assassin without let or hindrance into Mexico. This, sir, is one of those points on which I desire to see the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs so easily repel the attack which he has invited. I am bound, sir, to hold up the conduct of the President, in this instance, not only to the Senate, but to the American People; and I ask the champion of the Administration, or any gentlemen on the other side of the chamber, to demonstrate to us the case with which he can repel the charge of misconduct, gross misconduct, on the part of the President of the United States, in admitting that murderous ruffian into Mexico. What, sir, have been the consequences of that act? Why, let me in reply, take up a newspaper which is good authority with my honorable friends on the other side. In the "Union" of this morning I find the following paragraph:

We have received a file of the "North American," printed in the city of Mexico, from the 3d of November to the 7th of December. We find the following in the "American," of the last named date. It has already appeared in the New Orleans papers:

"Over More.—Senors Cuevas, Atristain, and Conto, the Mexican peace commissioners, are still in the city, we hear, but of course can effect nothing. It is now seen that they will not go to Washington as long as Santa Anna is in the country. The Government dare not even pay their expenses; nor would the commissioners dare go there and make a treaty; for the Napoleon of the west may turn up again some day, and then President Anaya and the commissioners would be shot. Oh, what a deplorable condition have this people reduced themselves to!"

I ask, would not the ejaculation have been more appropriate: "Oh! to what a deplorable condition has the President of the United States reduced this people and his own country!" Upon his head, sir, and no other, must this sin rest; and if the honorable gentleman on the other side of the chamber has ingenuity enough to extricate the President from this position, he shall indeed be in all time hereafter my Magnus Apollo! If he can point out any mode of salvation for the President from this charge, it will reflect infinite honor on his character as an advocate. This same Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, who murdered our countrymen at Goliad and Alamo, being admitted to pass free into Mexico, has waged war against our country on all occasions since his admission. He has rallied thousands and tens of thousands of Mexicans that no other man could have rallied against us. He fought us at Buena Vista—at Cerro Gordo—at Contreras—at Churubusco—at Molino del Rey—at Chapultepec—and at the city of Mexico. He fought till he was driven from the capital to the mountains, where he now remains with his guerillas, ready to murder the peace commissioners of his own country if they should dare to treat with us. Such is the man whom the President of the United States introduced into that country, and this is the state of things to which the American people have been brought by the conduct of the Executive.

I might here, sir, request the honorable chairman to repel another charge made by the Senator from Maryland. Why was the gallant Taylor left without more than 5,400 troops—nearly all volunteers—to resist the attack of the same Santa Anna with 20,000 Mexicans, at the bloody but glorious battle of Buena Vista? And why was the no less gallant Scott left so long without sufficient troops to move from Puebla upon the capital of Mexico! During all this time the President had the power to call upon his exhausted fund of 50,000 volunteers, and refused to send them succor. But I must not dwell on these things. They were sufficiently urged by the Senator from Maryland.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Pins.—A dozen years since, all the pins used in this country were imported.—Now, none are imported, except a few German pins for the supply of the German population of Pennsylvania. This wonderful change has been produced by the invention, by Mr. Samuel Slocum, now of Providence, of a pin making machine far superior to any then in use in England. This led to the establishment of a pin-manufactory at Poughkeepsie by Messrs. Slocum, Jilson & Co. Tons things went on, until the passage of the Tariff of 1842, which, by increasing the duty on foreign pins, encouraged other parties in this country to engage in the business. Foreseeing this, the above mentioned Company,—which was succeeded by the Am. Pin Co.,—at once reduced their prices 20 per cent., and have since reduced them 10 per cent. more.

The quantity of pins turned out by the three establishments now in operation, is enormous. The statistics of one of them, we have ascertained, are about as follows. Per week, 70 cases, averaging 170 packs each, each pack containing 12 papers, and each paper 280 pins: making an aggregate of 39,984,000 pins per week, or 2,070,168,000 per annum. If the products of the other two establishments, and the small amount imported, are together equal to the above, we should have a grand total of 4,158,333,000 pins for the consumption in the United States, equal to 200 on an average, for every man, woman and child in the country. A pretty liberal allowance, we are thinking. The number of pin-making machines employed by said Company is about 30, and of workpeople about 60. It would be difficult to describe those machines so as to make their operation intelligible to those who have not seen them in motion. We will only say that the wire which is to be wrought into pins, runs from a reel like yarn, into one end of the machine, and comes out at the other, not wire, but pins, cut, pointed and headed, in the most perfect manner, at the rate of 150 a minute. Being now of a yellowish color, they are thrown by the bushel, *into* kettles containing a certain liquid, by which they are whitened, and prepared for *sticking*; i. e. for being stuck into papers, in rows, as they are bought at the stores. This process of sticking is also performed by a machine invented by Mr. Slocum. The narrow paper in which the pins are stuck, is wound from a reel, of any imaginable length, and then cut off at uniform intervals. One sticking-machine will stick as many pins as three pin-machines can make; and three of the former can be attended by one girl.

A part of the pins of the Am. Pin Company are made of Am. copper, obtained on the border of Lake Superior.

The N. Y. Courier, speaking of the

THE MEXICAN WAR.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan'y 19.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Military Contributions upon Mexico—the Rumors of a Peace not Confirmed.

The steamship New Orleans arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, having sailed the 14th inst. She brought over 20 officers.

The news of an attack upon the train under Col. Miles is confirmed in some respects. The loss may have been exaggerated, and it will, moreover, fall principally upon foreign merchants, to whom the pack mules stolen belonged. One house is said to have lost property worth $54,000. It was an English firm. The French and Spanish merchants robbed were able to obtain the restoration of their goods by paying smartly, but no compromise could be made by English and American merchants. Their reliance now is upon Gen. Twiggs, who is expected to assess upon the district of Orizaba, whence the brigands came, the amount lost. In the skirmish it is supposed that three or four men of the Mounted Rifles were killed, and eight or ten of the Mexican muleteers. The portion of the train cut off had incautiously lagged behind. Col. Miles could not wait for them to come up, but left a guard of twenty-five men behind, which was totally inadequate against the sudden onset of four hundred guerrillas.

There has been an arrival at Vera Cruz from the city of Mexico, with dates to the 1st inst.

Gen. Scott has issued an order assessing upon the States of Mexico occupied or to be occupied by our troops an annual tax amounting to about three millions. The order is so important that we give it at length below. There is nothing in it looking like peace. From the Free American of the 13th inst. we copy the following items derived from the papers received from the capital:

The American Star of the 31st December says that it has been known that a large force of *guerrilleros* was in the vicinity of the city of Mexico; that the U. S. Dragoons had failed to come up with them. On the 27th ult. Padre Jaranta slept at San Juan Zeoithuacan accompanied by eight hundred men. On the 28th he was at Guadalupe, with an escort of fifteen men, and proceeded as far as the garita. From thence he proceeded to Hanepantla, some nine miles from the city of Mexico, on the Queretaro road. His cry at Guadalupe was "Long live the religion." We hope, adds the Star, that some of our dragoons, or others, will shortly get this precious rascal in their hands. He is bold in venturing so near the city, and cannot expect to escape apprehension and the punishment which he deserves.

A railroad meeting was to be held on the 1st. A committee, of which Col. Hebert was chairman, was to make its report in regard to the feasibility of the routes and other matters appertaining thereto.

A rumor was afloat on the 31st ult., that Col. Withers's command, which left the city of Mexico, on the evening of the 26th, for Real del Monte, had been cut to pieces when about twenty miles distant. The Star does not believe a word of it, and says that it would require four or five thousand Mexicans at least to rout the 9th Infantry, the dragoons and the artillery, under Col. W.'s command.

By this arrival the dates from Queretaro are to the 26th of December. Hopes were then entertained that the approaching Congress would have a quorum, and there was much less talk of *pronunciamentos* and revolutions. A letter of the 26th says that all parties are agreed not to send commissioners to Washington, arbitration being preferable to that stage of degradation.

We find little said about a treaty of peace, but there were whispers at Queretaro of an armistice of three months being on the *tapis*.

Special correspondence of the Picayune.

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 11, 1848.

The next expedition that leaves Vera Cruz for the interior, will, without doubt, be to Orizaba, to occupy that place; and if a sufficient number of troops is at hand, possession will also be taken of Cordova, an important step which will be hailed with joy by the whole commercial community, who have more to fear from the brigands who make these cities their headquarters, than from all the Mexican armies in the ex-Republic of Mexico.

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 14, 1848.

A small party of soldiers arrived last night from Jalapa, but they bring no news except the arrival of Col. Miles's train at that place, without any further loss or attack than what was reported to you a few days since, and that on the 11th it proceeded *en route* to Mexico.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
Mexico, Dec. 31, 1847. }

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 395.

1. To support, in part, the military occupation of the Republic of Mexico by the Army of the United States, the several States of this Republic, already occupied, and others as they shall become occupied, are, or will be assessed, by the year, in dollars, as follows:

Chihuahua	$49,188	Oaxaca	$84,160
Coahuila	5,659	Queretaro	85,944
Chiapas	24,692	San Luis	111,260
Durango	85,556	Sinaloa	33,524
Guanahuato	255,856	Sonora	5,000
Jalisco	236,338	Tabasco	59,060
Mexico State & Fed. Dist.	658,332	Tamaulipas	74,332
Michoacan	287,712	Vera Cruz	271,548
Nueva Leon	50,437	Zacatecas and Aguas Calientes,	249,076
Puebla	424,276		

2. This assessment is the quadruple of the direct taxes paid by the several States to their federal government in the year 1843 or 1844. But, on the other hand, all transit duties heretofore payable at the gates of cities and on passing the lines between States, have been abolished, together with notional lotteries. The tobacco monopoly will also be abolished from and after the present year. The cultivation and the sale of that plant, shall, thereafter be free—save any duty that the United States may have imposed or shall hereafter impose, on the importation of tobacco through the custom-houses at Mexican ports occupied by this army. And the receipts of the post-offices, together with the playing card and stamped-paper monopolies are reorganized to the State Governments respectively.

3. The governors and members of the legislatures in the different States, and collecting officers, now in commission, and heretofore charged with the collection of the federal dues of any kind, will be individually held responsible in their persons and property for the collection and full payment of this assessment—one-twelfth monthly, at the usual State capitals respectively, or other place or places within the same, as may be appointed by the United States commander within each State.

4. The assessment on each State that may hereafter be occupied as above, shall be considered as due from the first day of the month within which the occupation may take place, in order to avoid all calculations founded on days less than a month. Hence no credit will be allowed a State for any payment previously made to the federal government, or its officers, for any part of a month within which the State shall have been occupied by the American forces. In the States already so occupied, the assessments will be considered as having commenced with the present month, and be demanded accordingly.

5. In payment of the money assessment, any State may substitute, in whole or in part, at a fair valuation, with the consent of the United States commanding officer therein, such articles of subsistence and forage as may be found convenient to the two parties.

6. On the failure of any State to pay its assessment, its functionaries, as above, will be seized and imprisoned, and their property seized, registered, reported, and converted, to the use of the occupation, in strict accordance to the general regulations of this army. No resignation or abdication of office by any of the said Mexican functionaries shall excuse one of them from any of the above obligations or penalties.

7. If the foregoing measures fail to enforce the regular payment, as above, from any State, the commanding officer of the United States' forces, within the same, will immediately proceed to collect, in money or in kind, from the wealthier inhabitants, other than neutral friends, within his reach, the amount of the assessment due from the State—taking care, always, to make the collection as equitable and savingly as practicable, and to report the amount forcibly levied to the next superior officer of this army. Any waste or wanton injury committed in those operations, as well as all fraud and corruption shall be vigorously prosecuted before a tribunal of the army.

8. With a view to a vigorous accountability, receipts in payment of assessments, whether in money or in kind (the latter expressed in money, according to valuation) will be signed by some quartermaster, commissary or paymaster of this army, named by the commanding officer within a State, and be duly attested by the latter who will also keep a register of all such payments. The amount of those payments and of forced levies, will be reported monthly, to general headquarters, as well as to Washington, see General Orders, No. 376, of the 6th inst., both by the receivers and the attesting and commanding officers within the several States.

9. The usual dues, heretofore levied on the precious metals, in the interior, by the Federal Government of Mexico, will be continued and collected for the military chest of this army. [Here follows detailed instructions on this point.]

13. The American troops in spreading themselves over this Republic will take care to observe the strictest discipline and morals in respect to the persons and property of the country—purchasing and paying for all necessaries and comforts they may require, and treating the unoffending inhabitants with forbearance and kindness. The higher honor of our country, as well as the particular honor of this army, must and shall be maintained amongst the few miscreants in our ranks. The few cannot be permitted to dishonor the whole mass of our citizens and soldiers at home and abroad. The miscreants must therefore be watched, and for every offence denounced and sent before the proper tribunals for exemplary punishment—This is required of every good officer and soldier. Mean, fear at home, must maintain the honor of freemen when abroad. If they forget that, they will degrade themselves to the level of felons and slaves, and may be rightfully condemned and treated as such, for felons, according to the laws of God and man, are slaves.

14. The laws of war will also be strictly observed towards all Mexicans in arms, who respect those laws. For the treatment of those atrocious bands of guerrilleros and armed ruffians, see General Orders No. 372 of the 12th inst.

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott.

H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

OFFICE OF CIVIL AND MILITARY GOVERNOR, }
National Palace, Dec. 30, 1847. }

On and after the first day of January, 1848, three gaming houses will be licensed and recognized as law of in the city of Mexico. Each one of these will pay in advance, a monthly tax of $500, and all other gaming houses are positively prohibited.

After the specified date all personal property found in any house or place in which public gaming, without license, is detected, and all money and property employed in such unlicensed public gaming house, will be confiscated, and the persons so detected will be subject to imprisonment for thirty days, and to be fined according to circumstances, from fifty to two hundred dollars.

By the Governor

R. P. HAMMOND, Sec'y, &c.

A superior article new crop Molasses, in hhds. and tierces, and in good order.

Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Jan'y 31, 1848. 1000-2w

Hogan & Thompson,

WHOLESALE

Booksellers, Stationers, and Publishers,

No. 30 North Fourth Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

ANNOUNCE to their friends, and to merchants generally, that their stock of Books and Stationary for the coming business sessions of 1848 will be larger and better assorted than at any former period. It will embrace every article in the trade which is required for the sales of the country merchant.

In consequence of the change in their *terms of selling*, they are enabled to offer

School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Papers, &c.

At prices so greatly reduced from former rates, as to make it to the *interest* of all who deal in these articles to purchase from their stock.

Hitherto the system of crediting small amounts has involved an expense in their collection, and as H. & T. now sell only for CASH, or such negotiable notes as are sure to be paid in bank at their maturity, the saving to those who choose to deal in this manner will be a very considerable per centage on their purchases.

Few dealers in the country buy more than $200 worth of stationary in a season, many not over one-half, and a large portion not more than one-fourth of that amount. There is not a dealer, therefore, who visits Philadelphia, who would be inconvenienced by paying these small sums in Cash, and as each can save money by doing so, H. & T. believe they are offering an inducement which will gladly be embraced by those who make their purchases in Philadelphia. Those who enter into such an arrangement will be enabled to sell at prices much below their to mer rates at home, and will consequently reap a larger aggregate profit from the increased amount of their sales.

Having a Printing Office for copperplate and type work, and an extensive Bindery, H. & T. are prepared to fill orders from Banks and Public Offices, when forwarded through merchants, at extremely low prices.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600-1m

IMPORTANT LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on THURSDAY the 10th day of February, 1848, upon a credit of 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, with interest from date, the purchasers giving Bonds with approved security, the following **VALUABLE REAL ESTATE**, viz:

2 half acre Lots in Campbellton.
Wharf at the River.
Store on Person street, occupied by D Johnson
Brick Store, corner of Hay and Winslow streets, occupied by H. L. Mynover.
Brick Store, Hay st., occupied by D. McGill.
Wood Building, Hay street, occupied by J. A. Blakely.
3 Warehouses on Bass street.
Store occupied by Hall & Hall.
Dwelling north of the above.
Small Dwelling north of the above.
1 Lot—Cotton Warehouse.
1 Tract of Land, DeKay place
1 do. do. on Dark Branch, 140 acres.

Ordered to be sold by a decree of the Court of Equity.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk & Master.

Dec. 27, 1847. 95-ts

Wanted—40,000 lbs. Tallow.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Tallow, or will mould at the usual rates.

A supply of the above Candles kept by Messrs H. & E. J. Lilly.

ISHAM BLAKE.

November 22, 1847. 90-tf

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, January 20, 1848.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. SCOTT.

The Senate proceeded to consider the following resolution submitted by Mr Mangum on the 19th instant:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate whether the general orders No. 376, issued by Gen. Scott at Headquarters, Mexico, bearing date 15th December last, were issued upon instructions from the Secretary of War; and, if so, to lay said instructions before the Senate; and, also, any opinion of Gen. Scott in regard to the necessary military means to carry said instructions into effect which may be on file.

Mr. Cass inquired whether the usual clause referring the disclosure to the Executive discretion was contained in the resolution; and if not, he suggested that it should be there. He also suggested that the addition made by the Senator from South Carolina of requiring the reports of all the officers of the army extended the scope of this inquiry far beyond that designed by the Senator from North Carolina. He suggested whether it would not be better to let the resolution lie over till to-morrow, till the effect of the addition to the resolution should be ascertained.

Mr. Mangum. I am extremely unfortunate, sir. I cannot please the gentleman in any way. The resolution which I presented the other day was drawn, as I then stated, with a due regard to that official decorum which has always been observed towards the Chief Magistrate of the United States. I proposed to insert the usual qualification, if in his opinion the same may be communicated consistently with the public interests. It was objected to. I afterwards inserted an amendment that the resolution might be answered either confidentially or otherwise. That necessarily excluded the latter clause; because I suppose the principle will not be affirmed here, particularly when sitting in another capacity, that any thing that is necessary to enlighten us in regard to any matter pending before us which may be in the possession of the Executive; which can be taken by us confidentially only, if the Executive chooses to give it to us in that way, is not a part of Executive business, which we are as much entitled to as the Executive himself. I say, too, that as legislators, we ought, unless there is some particular reason which makes it improper that it should be communicated to the public, to be put in possession of the fullest information. However, in this respect I endeavored to restrict the call for the communication which might be covered by the resolution, and simply asked to be informed if an order had been issued from the Executive or War Department to the General commanding-in-chief in Mexico directing him to overrun all Mexico; if instructions to that effect had emanated from the War Department or from the Executive department; and if so, we desire to see those instructions simply as to that point—and restricted to that point. If there are other matters of a general character which may be deemed improper to give to the public, let the information be confined to that point solely. I do not desire to have the information in all the ramifications into which it may be pursued, but simply in regard to this point.

The point is this—did an order to the General-in-chief issue from the Executive or War Department, directing him to cover the whole of Mexico, or to take possession of all the strong points? If this be the case, then I desire to know the opinion of the General-in-chief in regard to the extent of the military means necessary to effect that object. It is particularly, vastly important, in regard to these timely regiments that are asked for in addition to the military force already authorized by law. And, sir, who are the best judges of the extent of the military means necessary in any of these military movements? Gen. Taylor and Gen. Wool, on one line of our defences, are unquestionably much higher authority than can be derived from any other source, either in this country or out of it. In regard to the other division of our forces, sir—those in the city of Mexico and on the line between that city and Vera Cruz—where is there authority to be found higher than that of Gen. Scott? There is none, sir; and I believe the application of Gen. Scott is to ask ample means for the accomplishment of the object which he seeks to attain. I think, sir, that he will not risk the safety of his army, nor will he risk his extended military reputation, in embarking upon an enterprise without the means which he considers adequate to accomplish what he undertakes. I therefore take it for granted that he asks for the amplest means; and if the means asked for by him will not amount to so much as the thirty regiments, I think at will be an unanswerable argument against the application of the Secretary of War for these regiments.

Sir, I desire to extract nothing that ought to be withheld. I desire to ask for nothing that will embarrass the Executive, or in any way complicate our relations with Mexico. There is no such purpose. I desire two objects, which must be apparent to the honorable chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. I desire first to know the scope and extent of the Executive purposes on this subject; I have a right to know them, and the country has a right to know them; and, after having ascertained the extent and scope of the Executive purposes, I desire to ascertain the extent of the means necessary to accomplish those purposes. Knowing those things, there will not be much difficulty in forming a decision as to the course which we ought to take when we come to vote upon the bills which are presented to us for increasing the forces. I feel very sure that there is an overscrupulosity—a sort of tender-footedness, if I may use such an expression, in regard to matching up to the point, and conveying direct information, on the part of the honorable chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs—I mean it in no offensive sense—a sort of skittishness, sir, which is not I think what we have a right to expect. If the gentleman desires to make the resolution entirely decorous, by adding the ordinary clause of qualification, a proposition of that sort will be acceded to with great pleasure on my part.

Sir, I have not seen within the halls of one of the other of these Houses of Congress for many years any thing even approaching to such a degree of sensibility as seems now to be felt by the honorable chairman of the Military Committee, as if we were to set here with resolutions on our table asking only for that which already belongs to history, and the communication of which might be regarded very much as a matter of course, without adopting them. Is it intended that we shall not have the information which will enable us to act understandingly? I hope not, sir, for the sake of the spirit of our institutions, for the sake of this Executive's sense of right. I hope it may not be even implied that no decent investigation shall be permitted, that no light shall be afforded us.

Mr. Cass. I disclaim entirely any tenderness on this side of the chamber with regard to an examination of the policy of the Administration in the prosecution of this war. The tenderness which I feel has reference to the rights of the country. We do not wish any information to go out from the Departments which would be useful to the enemy. That is the only motive which influences us. We are perfectly willing, and I for one am anxious, that every proper information should be spread before both Houses of Congress; but, as I said the other day, and beg to repeat now, the honorable Senator must be himself aware that there are many things which a wise and discreet Government will not disclose in the face of the enemy.

Mr Mangum. We do not want that.

Mr. Cass. If we are "tender-footed," then it is for the country. But the honorable Senator says that he desires this information for two purposes; first, in order to ascertain the objects of the Executive, and, second, the opinions of the Generals in command. I hope that the Executive will communicate fully to the Senate and to the House the whole objects it has in view. I hope that the Executive will say in so many words, that the object is, in any circumstances, to conquer Mexico.

Mr. Mangum. To conquer Mexico!

Mr. Cass. I repeat, to conquer Mexico.

Several Senators. The whole!

Mr. Cass. The whole, but not to hold it all. To conquer Mexican injustice—to conquer Mexico until she seek a fair and honorable peace; and I hope that the Executive will carry on its operations in every part of the Mexican country till that object be accomplished. If I know my countrymen, they will sustain the President in doing so. That I take to be his purpose, and the manner of obtaining that object must be determined by the Executive in consultation with military men who understand the country and the situation of the Mexican Government. I do not profess myself to know the country, and do not speak *ex cathedra* on the subject. I believe it would be proper to communicate all important facts relating to the general operations of the campaign, withholding those which relate to the numbers, material, and destination of the troops, with other information which might be useful to the Mexican Government. With this exception, I believe that every thing else had better be laid before Congress and the public. I do not believe the Executive has any secrets to withhold. I have no doubt that Gen. Scott acted under full instructions from the Government, though I do not know the fact. I do not doubt it, because no commanding general, in the circumstances in which he was placed, would so act without the instruction—expressed or implied—of his Government. And the order he issued is just such an order as, in the existing state of things, an American general should have issued. These are to go forth to the army and the enemy, and are to be followed by prompt and vigorous execution. With these impressions, if the honorable Senator from North Carolina will permit a clause to be inserted in his resolution allowing the exercise of Executive discretion in this case, in order to withhold such information, if any there be, as might be useful to the enemy, I would vote for his motion.

Mr. Crittenden. I do not know, sir, that during the whole period of my service here have I ever witnessed more jealousy with regard to calls for information than has been exhibited on the present occasion. The Senator who has just taken his seat does not believe that the Executive has a single secret in relation to this war that he desires to withhold, and yet he is signalized by the continual opposition which he makes to every appeal to that department of the Government for information. That Senator may well be a little sensitive under the application of the term "tender-footed" upon this subject; for, certainly, he has manifested a high degree of readiness upon all occasions to question and scrutinize very closely any and every resolution offered merely for the purpose of inquiry and information. Now, why is this? Here is a great subject, upon which we are legislating; a question of peace and war; of raising armies; and, when we ask the opinion of our military officers, who are engaged in the war and are acquainted with the country in which the war is carried on, on this great question, it is treated as though it were a State secret, and we are not permitted to appeal to the Executive department for information, or communications received from these officers. This is most strange and unaccountable. We are subjected to a sort of trial here, and made to walk blindfold over burning red-hot iron. We want light to guide us. We want all the information that the Government possesses, and are we not entitled to it? Talk about secrets, and the importance of keeping secrets! Sir, this has a very diplomatic sound; there is a tinkling of wisdom in this sort of governmental art of keeping secrets! We are to carry on war by keeping secrets! No, sir. The world has long since come to regard secrets according to their true value. There are no secrets but those not worth keeping in this world, and the whole idea of keeping secrets is a sort of mystery with which little Governments surround themselves for the purpose of obtaining a coloring—a complexional dignity. There is no worth in them.

The People—Congress—have a right to know every thing concerning the projects of the Government and the purposes of this war—every thing of the least importance. You may keep secret things of no consequence. You may employ an agent, or a spy, or a mercenary, keep his name secret, in God's name, if you have such an one in your employ; but if the information relates to public affairs—to any thing which interests the people of the United States in any public political aspect and point of view, they have a right to know it. They have set up no Department of this Government for the purpose of keeping knowledge, wisdom, and information a secret from them. I know there are limits prescribed by prudence, and all will recognise them when a case is made out.—But this is the stereotyped argument employed on every application for information: "Oh! there are some things which every Government must keep secret," and therefore the Government must keep every thing secret! The gentleman is willing to enlighten us with his information, but he does not want to enlighten the Mexicans. What an argument! Enlighten the Mexicans—give information to our enemies—when we ourselves are walking in darkness to be, not knowing what our own line Generals think we ought to do! To refuse to give it to us, and say that they refuse it out of kindness and charity to us, lest it should operate as information to the Mexicans, when the very gentleman who makes use of this argument proclaims that he wants it distinctly understood that he is for conquering Mexico! What other secrets can you have? What secret will the gentleman pretend to have? Is that the way to carry on the war, or to facilitate the prosecution of the war? Our enemies have learned by this time that we are strong-handed enough to work our pleasure, be it what it may.

The gentleman from Michigan is, I think, making considerable progress on this subject. I understood him to say, when the resolutions of the Senator from South Carolina agreed to, and the President of Mexico were before the Senate, that they presented a proposition with which never one must agree. The other day he thought we might swallow Mexico whole and not be the worse for it. Now he says, and wishes it distinctly to be understood, that he goes for the conquest—the entire total conquest of Mexico. I think, then, that he is making some progress. He tells us what we are to do with Mexico—swallow her, as he said, whole! That would, I think, make us a very mosshapen sort of Republic, if we could perform that operation. But we are now "warring for peace." Well, Mr. President, it seems to me that we have, as I said, already conquered Mexico. Where is her army? Where her treasure? Where any of the material of war with which she could contend against us? She is powerless and disarmed, and stands interesting before you, and you talk of keeping secrets from her; of keeping secrets from us lest this poor down-trodden Republic shall have some light shed upon her mind as to the further proceedings which we intend to adopt in relation to the prosecution of this war! This argument cannot satisfy the Senate or the country. It ought not to satisfy the country. You have got peace, in effect, now. Mexico is at this moment at your feet, and subject to your dictation. The general orders from your commander issued to your armies show that he is intending to spread them over that country, making them a sort of armed collectors of revenue. That seems to be the employment which now remains for your armed forces in Mexico. Is she not conquered when she has no army left—no government left—no material of war—no money—no credit? When a nation is thus depressed and disarmed, what is wanting to her conquest and subjugation? She is conquered, sir; and every body will acknowledge it in six weeks from this time, as I verily believe. And this war, and this country, and this peace will become a proper subject for the Legislative department!

I hope to see that question come speedily, and then it will depend upon the wisdom and discretion of Congress on what terms and in what manner it is to be determined; whether Congress will declare that we shall swallow Mexico whole, in the figurative but strong language of the honorable Senator, or what else we shall do; what member of her we shall swallow—whether a leg, or an arm, or the head; in what manner we shall address ourselves to the new species of cannibalism prescribed to the American people. All this we will have determined by Congress. Its appetite will regulate us in what we are to do.

Observe how this thing operates. Amongst the information called for, there is embraced a letter from Gen. Scott, and that is communicated to the honorable Senator himself, and a part of it is read to the Senate. Now he knows that it is contrary to all legal rules of documentary evidence to read only a part. We have a right to the whole. Is the light to be measured out in this way?—a portion given to one member and a portion to another, whilst those who are blessed with the full blaze of day are to have the whole of it; the great body of us being left to wander in ignorance of those great subjects which demand our most solemn consideration and resolute action? It cannot be so, sir. The gentleman, if I understand aright, has read an extract from a letter. We insist if the letter can be confided to the head of a committee it may be confided to the Senate, either in confidence or not, as the President pleases. I have no feeling of caption-ness upon this subject, and not the slightest personal feeling. I think it is the right of the Senate to have this information, and that if access to the executive departments by the legislative bodies is to be precluded in this way, we must become nothing but the shadow of a legislature. It is altogether contrary to former practice to refuse this inquiry. Few indeed have been the instances in which such a resolution has been opposed, and never upon the vague generalities now put forward.

Mr. Cass. One word, Mr. President. I cannot suffer myself to be misunderstood by the exertion of the great talents of the honorable Senator from Kentucky, nor by his manner, always imposing, though often sarcastic. I must say that the honorable Senator has exhibited great ingenuity in putting his own construction upon my meaning. I wish now to give my own. In the first place, the extract read to the Senate was all that related to the subject. The Government determined upon a certain plan of operations, and to carry that into effect asked for fifty thousand men. General Scott has submitted some three or four plans, without giving the preference to one. The Government had adopted one of these plans, and asked for the necessary legislative measures to carry it into effect. All that relates to this plan was contained in the extract that I read, and the Senate was thus put in possession of the views of the Government and the commanding general on the topic which occupies their attention. All else was, in fact, but speculation.

I repeat again that I have no belief that if Mexican independence were annihilated to-morrow, and the whole country annexed to the United States, it would kill us. And I believe there is no living under heaven which can kill this Government but the people themselves. That is my opinion of its power of vitality. Ever since I have been upon the stage of action our country has been killed by prophets of evil, crying "wo, wo, to Jerusalem!" Cassandras predicting a crisis to day, and destruction to-morrow; yet we have gone on from increase to increase. And where our final boundaries are to be He who controls the fate of empires alone can tell. I repeat what I before said, that the longer Mexico continues her obstinate rejection of reasonable indemnity, and the greater the exertion she compels us to make, the greater will be our demands, and the heavier her losses. What we would have accepted last year, or even at the commencement of the present campaign, we may well refuse now; and what we would accept now, we may well refuse after a few months. And how much the public sentiment of this country may demand a year or two years hence, if the war continues so long, I do not pretend to predict. We may have to make the great experiment so dreaded by the Senator from South Carolina and the Senator from Kentucky, and annex the domains of Mexico to our own. This is the penalty which national injustice has often been called to pay, and which Mexico may be preparing for herself.

Mr. Crittenden. I really wonder how the gentleman can repeat in this solemn style, without a smile upon his face, the assservation that it would be dangerous to communicate this information, as it would be advantageous to the enemy! As well might it have been said, during the war against the Seminoles; that information should not be given lest the Seminoles might get it! If, as the Senator says, the Executive has no secrets that it is not willing to reveal, why this opposition to these resolutions of inquiry?

I ask again, with great deference to the honorable Senator, and without detracting or intending to detract, from his just and deservedly eminent station here and in the country at large, why is it that the secrets so important to be kept should be communicated to him, standing on the same footing with us, but withheld as sacred from us? Is there to be a chosen body of enlightened legislators here, and another body who at their peril are to follow them without information and in darkness? Will the gentleman contend for that, and does he not see that to that his argument leads? He is furnished with information, and any other Senator may be furnished with information, and he is to deal it out to the Senate according to the exigency of the case; and his knowledge of that portion of light, or of twilight, is to ensure their concurrence in the measure proposed? There is to be a great distinction of light and knowledge; and when we ask for more, we are told it may be mischievous, and may get to those to whom we do not wish to give information! This argument is of universal application. It applies equally to your call for useful information as to any other.—To every inquiry you will have the reply: "Secrets! secrets! Government secrets! All nations must have secrets; you cannot expect us to give you the secrets." There is an impenetrable region into which the curiosity of the profane must not seek to enter!" This is, I must say, a novel doctrine and a new sort of argument—a new sort of application altogether of a principle acknowledged by all in its proper places, and with its just appreciation. I hope, sir, such a doctrine is not to be sanctioned by a vote of the Senate refusing the information asked for in the resolution.

Mr Mangum. This resolution, sir, was drawn with great care, hastily to be sure, and was not designed to trench on anything that might be supposed to affect injuriously the interests of the country. But, sir, the honorable chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs very properly says that many things should be withheld on account of the contest in which we are engaged. But does he mean to say that he is to be entrusted with information which we are not to be entrusted with? We want light on this subject. As one of the minority, sir, how can I look into the Executive mind and discover the purposes which are there entertained? Let the Senate be informed, that the nations of the world will see that sustain you or withdraw to sustain you. I should like to know from the honorable chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs what we are to do when the conquest of Mexico is complete? If there is no Government to treat with us now, what will we do with Mexico then, sir? These are important matters, that involve ultimately, in my judgment, the stability of our free institutions. For me, I would like to know, if the Republic of Mexico falls into our hands, what is to be done with it? This is the main point I desire light upon; I do not care a fig for the views expressed to-day further than they relate to this point.

Will the honorable chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs condescend to inform us what he means to do with Mexico after it is conquered? Will he enlighten us as to the distinct purposes of the Executive respecting her? What shall be done with this unfortunate Republic after it falls into our hands? I think that Congress has a deep and profound interest in this inquiry. I care not a fig, as I have already said, whether the resolution passes or not, if the honorable chairman of the Committee on Military affairs, in his official capacity, will not give me light on this single point. He goes for the conquest of Mexico, which, I take it, implies the annihilation of that government. How, then, are you to make peace?

The question was then taken on the resolution, as amended, and it was adopted.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face Blotches, Blaes, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain in the Bones and Joints, Swellings, Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Pruritus, Jaundice, and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Acites or Dropsy. Exposure or imprudence in life.

THE value of the preparation now is widely known, and every day for the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is submitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and perfectibility, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contains all the medicinal value of a large quantity of the crude substances; hence the superiority of these preparations—and no invalid would desire to drink a gallon mixture, when half a pint contained the same medicinal value.

The following certificate from Col. **Samuel G. Taylor**, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all.

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the encysted taint of the system, and exciting in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. army in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensible requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health-restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours very respectfully,

S. G. TAYLOR.
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior virtue and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

Feb. 1, 1848. 1600 Y

DR. CRAIN'S

Spino Abdominal Supporter,

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT,

FOR SALE BY SHAW & GARDNER,

Sole Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.,
Under the Lafayette Hotel.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MEETING IN SAMPSON.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Sampson County, held at McClamb's X Roads, on the 22d of January, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to meet in the city of Raleigh to nominate a candidate for Governor, to be voted for at the ensuing August election, *vice* Gov. Graham, on motion, Gen. Harry Bryan was called to the Chair, and James A. Bizzell appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having briefly stated the object of the meeting, on motion of A. A. McDugald, a Committee of three were appointed to draft resolutions.

Thereupon, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen, viz: A. A. McDugald, Uz W. Cox, and John C. Vincent, Esqrs.

The Committee, after consultation, reported the following Resolutions:

WHEREAS, it is announced that Tuesday, the 22d of February, has been agreed upon for holding A WHIG STATE CONVENTION; we, the Whigs of Sampson, are desirous of not being behind-hand with our Whig brethren of the other Counties in the State, in expressing our entire approbation of the time, place, and object of the Convention; and in declaring our sentiments to be in unison with those expressed by the Whigs generally throughout the State.

Resolved, That his Excellency, Gov Graham, is entitled to the highest encomiums, and our warmest gratitude for the great ability with which he has discharged the duties of his office, and his regular devotion to the best interests of the State; that we wish and hope to select "*Another of the same sort*" to fill his place.

Resolved, That we would recommend Doct. FRED. J. HILL of Brunswick, a man to whom the State owes a high debt of gratitude, as one eminently qualified to fill that office, and pledge to him our hearty support, should he receive the nomination of that Convention.

Resolved, That twenty Delegates be appointed to the proposed Convention.

The following gentlemen were appointed Delegates: J. R. Draughon, Henry Dawson, A. Monk, Dr. T. L. Vincent, A. Thornton, U. W. Cox, A. A. McDugald, J. C. Vincent, J. C. Williams, Jas. A. Bizzell, Blany Williams, H. E. Royal, L. F. Carr, A. E. McKoy, T. J. Morisey, Sam. R. Ireland, D. Oates, Moses Cox, William Ashford, Marshall Kennegay, J. C. Sloeum.

On motion, the Chairman was added.

On motion of A. A. McDugald, it was resolved, that a copy of these proceedings be published in the Fayetteville Observer.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

HARRY BRYAN, Chairman.
JAS. A. BIZZELL, Secretary.

Female School,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MRS. A. M. KIRKLAND will open a School for Young Ladies on the 1st of June next. The various branches of Female Education, including French, Music and Drawing, will be taught by competent Instructors, under the immediate supervision of the Principal. Mrs K. will be prepared to accommodate twenty Boarders.

Terms—Payable in Advance.

Board and Tuition,	$87 50
Tuition for day scholars,	12, 15, & 17 50
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Instruction in Needle-work, and use of Piano, free of charge	

For general reference, Mrs K would respectfully refer to

Hon. Duncan Cameron, Raleigh, N. C.
Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Chief Justice, N. C.
Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, Fayetteville.
H. W. Guion, Esq., Lincolnton.
John W. Syme, Esq., Petersburg, Va.
Rev. Wm. M. Green, Chapel Hill, N. C.
Rev. M. A. Curtis, Society Hill, S. C.
Walker Anderson, Esq., Pensacola, Florida.
Dr. William Cameron, Coldwell Co., N. C.

Hillsborough, Jan. 20, 1848. 1600-3w

SPLENDID LOTTERIES

For February, 1848.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,

(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)

8 Prizes of 10,000 Dollars are

$80,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 11, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, February 5, 1848.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $10,000	1 Prize of $10,000
1 Prize of 10,000	1 Prize of 10,000
1 Prize of 10,000	1 Prize of 10,000
1 Prize of 10,000	1 Prize of 10,000

8 Prizes of $10,000 are $80,000.

1 Prize of 4 705, 25 Prizes of 1,000 &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes,		$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves, 65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters, 32 50

$40,000!! $12,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 13, for 1848, to be drawn in Alexandria, on Saturday, February 12, 1848.

14 Drawn Numbers out of 78!

GRAND S

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1848.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

WHIG CONVENTION.

We are authorized to announce, that Tuesday, the 22d of February, has been agreed on for holding A WHIG CONVENTION in this City, to nominate a Candidate for Governor, to be voted for in August next, vice His Excellency Gov. Graham.

Some Counties, we are aware, have suggested an earlier day, and the time, now agreed on, may operate inconveniently to some sections of the State, but the decided preponderance of sentiment, after careful enquiry, is found to be in favor of the day designated.

We are confident that it is only necessary to say to the Whigs of the State,

Remember the 22d of February!

MR. BADGER'S SPEECH.—It gives us great pleasure to recur to the admirable speech of our Senator, published in our last, and to express the hearty concurrence which is deeply impressed on our mind by a careful reading of it. Especially will every impulse of every honest Son of North Carolina respond to such noble sentiments as the following:—

"I was glad to hear the Senator from South Carolina farthest from me, (Mr. Calhoun,) take strong and decided ground against the absorption of Mexico and the destruction of her nationality. I was glad to hear his voice raised against what to my view would be one of the greatest of crimes, one of the greatest of political blunders. But, I wonder, Mr. President, that it did not strike the honorable Senator, that the injustice of seizing upon the whole by force, was an injustice but in degree superior to seizing upon any part by force—that though the enormity of absorbing the whole of the Mexican territory strikes us with astonishment and horror, it is but because the human mind is more strongly affected and impressed by subjects which appear large, yet that in truth, the seizure of one foot of Mexican soil is just as much an invasion of the eternal principles of right, as much a sacrifice of the claims of justice and the obligations which we owe our fellow men, as the seizure of the whole. I am opposed to the conquest, by arms, of Mexico or any part of Mexico. I am opposed to wresting from her one inch of her domain by the exertion of any force which shall control her will, and compel an apparently voluntary surrender, while in reality the soul of the country be inimically adheres to that with which it parts. I am opposed to the commission by this country of such an act of injustice, for the attainment of an object, be it great or small, believing, as I fully do, that a pure unsullied reputation amongst the nations of the earth is of more importance to us than any acquisition that the wide world can furnish."

And again:—

"It has been supposed that the people of the United States have a desire that some acquisition should be made from Mexico by force. I am extremely unwilling to believe that the people of my country entertain such a wish, or cherish such a purpose. But of one thing I am certain, the people of no free State neither have in former times, nor encourage in others, a disposition to accept by violence the property of Mexico, or to acquire anything from her except by her voluntary cession, for a fair and valuable consideration. The people of North Carolina, I feel sure, are satisfied with their own possessions; they do not covet lust of conterminous on the enjoyments of others. Plain, unpretending, honest, not blessed with the largest amount of wealth and power and luxuries which Providence has showered upon other portions of the Union, but possessing enough for happiness, enough for respectability, enough to enable them to educate their children and diffuse the principles of morality and religious truth amongst them, and to hand down as a legacy to their descendants the great principle that nothing can be truly great which is not right; that conquest, if successful in any such aggressive policy, any such object and can be so pursued. They hold that he who sacrifices the principles of justice on account of prosperity, and who violates the innocence but confidence in interest, sanctity, is unbecomingly pursued of what he aims to others, surrenders of weakness is best security for the continued possession of his own. Sir, I feel the strongest conviction that the people of no own State do not desire to acquire *any thing* from Mexico *by force*, and that they would not be willing to put at hazard the peace of our own country, and weaken the bond of our Union, by any considerable acquisition of Mexican territory, however freely surrendered and amply paid for. They may be willing, as I am, to procure a bay upon the Pacific, with such an addition of territory as shall be necessary, and barely necessary, to unite it with our territory of Oregon, provided it is not obtained by force—that the surrender is not dictated by coercive power—but that it is made with a true free will, and honestly purchased by us. But it, contrary to my confident expectations, the people who sent me here or should have views contrary to those which I have expressed, I cannot sacrifice to their wishes what I believe to be their highest honor and their best interests.

There spoke one who is worthy to represent the most truly Republican State in this Union—a State whose resolution is without a blot, and who is not willing to rob Mexico of her territory, any more than she would swindle a creditor by repudiating an honest debt. As it is now the glory of our good old State, that she is honest, so let it be her glory hereafter, that she lent no helping hand to despoil a weak, a feeble, a down trodden neighbor, of her sole remaining treasure,—her territory. All else she has been divested of,—her treasury empty; her armies routed or slain; her national glory wrested from her;—she still clings to her soil. Let it be the proud boast of North Carolina that her voice has been raised, and raised with power in the National Councils, against all conquest of her territory. Let us not assist in extinguishing for our country the title of "a nation of landstealers." Let us ever proudly feel, that the picture which our distinguished Senator has here drawn of his beloved native State, *is a true picture*—true of North Carolina as a State, and true of her citizens as individuals. He has not stooped to flatter her, but he has claimed for her those virtues and blessings which she really possesses, and which every worthy son desires that she shall retain and cherish.

If every honest man in this Union would but make the case an individual, and not a national one, with what horror would the country shrink from the commission of so great a wrong as is contemplated in the conquest of Mexico! And why should not honest men so regard it? Nations are but bodies of people, and the principles which govern individuals are equally imperative on the mass. With how much detestation do we look upon the griping avarice which prompts the rich and powerful *man* to oppress his poor neighbor, and to use his power to kick and cuff, and finally to plunder his victim of all he has, though it be admitted to be vastly more than the amount of the debt he owes! How much, on the contrary, is he honored, who has mercy on the weak, who forbears to exact more than his just due, or even so much, if the wretched condition of his debtor be such as to appeal to his feelings of humanity. We would go farther than Mr. Badger has proposed. If we had the decision of this question of war or peace, we would unhesitatingly withdraw every soldier from Mexico, yes, beyond even the territory which is in dispute. We feel assured, that the bitter hostility of Mexico would not only thus be disarmed, but that we should deserve to make, *and would make*, a friend of her for all time to come. We should thus accomplish all we want. For the whole civilized world, struck as it is with admiration of the deeds of our arms, would still more admire the generosity and magnanimity of our course to a fallen foe, and its united voice would compel Mexico to do us justice. But, priceless as would be the glory we should thus acquire as a nation, it would be infinitely less valuable to us than the example of our own *self-control*. We should be justly so proud of *this*, that no *conqueror* would again dare to lift his head in any of our high places for a century to come.

This is our reading of human nature. This is our plan of getting rid of this war, which seems to be interminable otherwise. In the language of Mr. Poinsett of S. C., "We can at this period withdraw our forces without dishonor; nay, such an act would elevate us in the estimation of the world. The slightest reverse—a threat of foreign intervention—might render such an act difficult, if not impracticable."

Perhaps we ought to have asked the particular attention of our readers to the argumentative portion of the speech of Mr. Badger, where he establishes so clearly by documentary testimony the unconstitutional acts and designs of the Administration. But we take it for granted that they have already found their way to the sound sense of our readers; and we therefore forbear.

It is due to Mr. Badger to say, that the report of his speech as at first published, was very imperfect. We have just received a corrected copy, which more nearly conforms to the nervous and polished style of the speaker. The above extracts are corrected accordingly.

See our first page, for extracts from Mr. Clayton's Speech, especially his faithful description of that Santa Anna to whom Mr. Polk gave a free "Pass" into Mexico.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.—See the remarkable order of Gen. Scott, under the proper head. No sign of peace, as was reported last week.

SANTA ANNA'S PASS.—Not a solitary Locofoco paper that we have seen (except the Union, has ventured to publish this *official* document! Not one, not even the Union, has ventured to applaud it, to defend it, or even to excuse it! How is this, Messieurs Locofoco Editors? Is it possible that you back out from the defence of *any* act of Jas. K. Polk? Is this the way in which you prove your assertions about the vigor and skill with which he has prosecuted the war? Come, come; Put a bold face upon the matter; swear that "the king can do no wrong," and *therefore*, President Polk's Pass to Santa Anna must be right.

We hope our Whig friends will see to it, that their Locofoco neighbors shall see the Pass. Let it confront them on all occasions.

PUBLIC OPINION.—It is evident that the powerful speeches in the Senate against the Conquest of Mexico, and against placing in the President's hands an army of 30 to 100,000 men, are producing a salutary effect on the public mind, and possibly even on the Senate itself. It is now regarded as doubtful whether the bill to authorize the President to raise 10,000 regulars, and the other bill to raise 20,000 volunteers, in addition to the 7,000 regulars and 20,000 volunteers he is now entitled to call for, can be passed even through the Senate, where there is a majority, on ordinary party questions, of about 10 or 12 votes in favor of the Administration.

Among the gratifying evidences of a returning soundness of sentiment, we may mention, without having the room to copy them, two very able articles against the spirit of conquest, and against placing any more troops in the President's hands, by the Charleston Evening News and the Baltimore Clipper. These are both respectable papers, one a decided Administration paper, the other a neutral, but we suppose, like most of the neutrals, of Locofoco tendency generally. "It is a serious matter, says the Clipper, to call some seventy or eighty thousand men into the field; and Congress should weigh the matter well before adopting it, as a false step on this occasion may have the most disastrous influence on the future destiny of our country. If we once commence a career of ambition and conquest, it is easy to perceive that it will be pursued, not only to the annexation of Mexico, but of other more southern nations. Like Rome, we shall incorporate all the vag bonds of the world in our Republic, and then they will destroy our liberties for our pains."

"Let us, says the News, pause and inquire, each for himself, *is the country right* in this career of invasion, which can lead only to subjugation and conquest? Is it not a wide and most dangerous departure from the well known ends of our constitutional government? Whence do we derive our authority to keep up permanently a standing army in a foreign country, to put down and set up governments for a foreign people, to appoint pretors, proconsuls, or viceroys for the management of their affairs; or to take upon ourselves the administration and government of an immense territory which we hold not by purchase or consent, but by the tyrant's title—by the force of arms?

"If we have not yet reached this point, we are approaching it with a fearful velocity. Such is the tendency and the inevitable result of the measures now in progress. The passion of our people for military glory is becoming day by day more inflamed. The army, already flushed with victory, is on the point of being increased to one hundred thousand men. Have we forgotten the history of the Praetorian bands, and of the Roman legions from the provinces, marching in upon the capital to dictate the succession to the seat of the Cæsars? The most indifferent observer cannot think lightly of the signs of the times. But we all have a duty to perform, and a traitor to his trust is *he* who does not perform it truthfully and fearlessly."

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.—Some of the Northern papers and politicians are discussing the question whether the Whigs should hold a National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, some of them contending, that public opinion has already decided that Gen. Taylor shall be our candidate. Even if this were altogether admitted by all Whigs, (as it is not by some,) it would still be necessary to hold the Convention to select a candidate for the Vice Presidency. In 1844, there was entire unanimity among the Whigs in favor of Mr. Clay, and yet a Convention was necessarily held. Still more now, when many Whigs are desirous to run Mr. Clay again. We go for General Taylor, because we know him to be a sound Whig, and we feel sure that he can be elected. We do not go for Mr. Clay, because we feel morally certain that he cannot be elected. The very lower regions would be ricked for materials to defeat him. As a friend to Taylor, therefore, we unhesitatingly object to the Taylor party throwing any obstacles in the way of a National Convention. Under its nomination let the whole party unite, and hurl from power the Administration which has involved the country in so much evil.

The Whig Convention of Rhode Island has nominated Mr Clay for the next Presidency, subject to the decision of a National Convention.

A great Taylor meeting was held in New Orleans on the 22d ult.

Mr. Clay delivered a great speech at the meeting of the Colonization Society on the 18th ult.—Thousands of people flocked to hear him, and some persons were hurt, and many garments torn, and furniture and windows broken, in the scramble to get into the Hall of the House of Representatives, where the meeting was held. The most enthusiastic cheers greeted him.

A Caucus of the Locofoco members of Congress was held on the night of the 24th, at which it was agreed to hold their National Convention at Baltimore, on the 22d of May. Gen. Cass's friends made an effort to change both time and place, to the 4th of July, at Cincinnati, where he, Cass, is more popular than in the middle and northern States; but their motion was defeated—a sign supposed to be unfavorable to Cass's pretensions to the Presidency.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 24th, Mr. Berrien's resolution calling for Gen. Taylor's views with regard to the position proper for the army to take before going to Corpus Christi, was taken up and adopted.

When the Ten Regiment Bill was taken up, a discussion arose between Messrs. Clayton, Sevier, Foote, Pearce and others, respecting the course of Jefferson in regard to the purchase of Louisiana.

On Tuesday, Mr. Bagby submitted a resolution declaring that Congress has no power to establish or prohibit slavery in any State in the Union—affirming the right to acquire territory by conquest, and denying the right to prohibit slavery in territory thus acquired.

The Senate took up the Ten Regiment Bill.

Mr. Clarke spoke in terms of strong opposition to the war policy of the administration.

Mr. Crittenden inquired of the Chairman of the committee on Military affairs, whether Maj. Gen. Scott had been suspended from the command of the army, and whether Gen. Worth had been released from arrest.

Mr. Cass replied that both were true, and the command had devolved on Maj. Gen. Butler, as senior officer.

Mr. Crittenden expressed astonishment at the disclosure, and his regret at the course that had been pursued in this matter.

On Wednesday, Mr. Dix spoke in favor of the Ten Regiment bill.

On Thursday, Mr. Phelps spoke against it.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, after the morning business, Messrs. Barrow, Featherston, and Dixon spoke on the war, &c. in reference to the President's refusal to communicate documents called for.

On Tuesday, Messrs. Bedinger, Rowan and Green, spoke on the same subject.

On Wednesday, Mr. Palfrey spoke his hour in reply to Mr Cingman's speech on slavery. Mr. Henley following in defence of the President.

On Thursday, Mr. J. W. Thompson spoke against the Administration. Mr Rhett followed, in defence, as he said, not of the President, but of the Constitution.

Mr Boyden of this State, and Mr. Atkinson of Va., had a cut and thrust debate in the House last week, on a private bill, which excited a great deal of amusement. Mr Atkinson came off second best, as an older man might do with such an antagonist. He took as sober earnest an ironical remark of Mr Boyden, that surely no more money could be required for the army in Mexico now that they are about to take possession of the Mexican Mines, and was of course horror-struck, as some of the Locofoco papers pretend to be, at the idea that the Whigs would vote no more money for the army!

The following from the National Intelligencer, will find a warm response in the breast of every true hearted American:

GENERAL SCOTT SUPERSEDED.

The Senate, and all persons present, were astounded yesterday by an avowal made by Mr. Cass, chairman of the Military Committee, of the truth of Gen. Scott's being superseded from the command of the army in Mexico. Mr. C. stated, in reply to an enquiry addressed to him by Mr. Crittenden, that orders had gone on for the suspension of even Scott from the command, and the discharge of Gen. Worth from the arrest under which he had been placed by Gen. Scott.

A glorious reward, and this, for the successful enterprise, the skilful strategy, and bloody victories of the brave and veteran General-in-Chief of the army, whose achievements, unsurpassed in the annals of any nation, have given nothing unknown to the arms of the most renowned leaders. If, as it is now conjectured, a peace, a report before us, has even consummated, a peace.

To make this greatest act complete, the Court should be held at Cerro Gordo, or Chapultepec, and not at Perote.

It is generally feared, and believed, that Gen. Scott has written an imprudent letter to the Department, which will in some sort justify this harsh act. It is a pity, so a friend suggests, that the gallant old hero ever learned to write.

GEN SCOTT.—The Court of Inquiry, which it is now certain is ordered, in Mexico, to examine into and report upon the charges preferred against Gen Scott by Gen. Worth, is most singularly constituted. Paymaster General Towson, who holds rather a civil than a military office, and is not in the regular line of the army at all, is President; and Brig Gen Caleb Cushing, who probably never wore a sword till a year ago, and Colonel Butler of the Louisiana Volunteers, or Col. Butler of the Mounted Regiment, are the other members. This is a most extraordinary tribunal to try the Commander-in-Chief of the Army! Is it hoped, by thus arraigning him before a tribunal of boys, comparatively speaking, to drive him in disgust from the army? Surely, if such a sinister object be not entertained, why not arraign him before the highest officers, veterans, whose presence would command his respect, and to whose decisions he would feel it no degradation to bow?

From the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, who is well known to be in the confidence of the Administration, we learn that a correspondence has taken place between Gen. Scott and the War Department, which would have led to the recall of Scott, but for the timely arrival of his General Order of Dec. 15, which, in the language of the writer, shows, that *"the executive orders,"* and therefore there is no need for a change." This is the General Order which commences with the emphatic declaration, that "this Army is about to spread itself over and to occupy the republic of Mexico." It seems that Gen. Scott had remonstrated against such a plan, and his remonstrance was near leading to his recall. On this state of things the National Intelligencer says,—

"But, what is most important of this disclosure is, that, whilst the President of the United States was addressing his annual communication to Congress, suggesting the consideration of the expediency of holding the few provinces of Mexico already occupied by our troops, he had, without waiting to consult the constitutional authority, actually so far usurped it as to direct the arms of the United States to occupy every portion of the Republic of Mexico! What is to be the end of all this?"

It will be seen that Mr. Mangum has endeavored, ineffectually, to get at the facts officially.

GEN. FOOTE.—This new Senator from Mississippi occupied two days of last week in *reading* a speech on the war. "He advocated, without disguise, the conquest of the whole of Mexico." It was a very *moving* speech, for it emptied the Senate and the galleries, notwithstanding the deep interest of the subject. It is said to have been, "as a whole, perhaps the greatest specimen of bombast and fustian ever delivered in Congress." The following sentence is a sample of the speech, as we find it in the Union:—

"Pride of opinion is a morbid condition of the human intellect, brought on, most commonly at least, in understandings of a certain elevation and expansive force, by multiplied successes achieved over vigorous opponents in the arena of logical deglutination—that it is a *status* of moral being very much disrelished by those who are over-eager to make proselytes either in religion or politics, and of which those are apt to complain most dolorously when they suspect its existence in others, who, in the impartial judgment of mankind in general, are most subject to the access of the malady themselves."

Col. Jefferson Davis has been unanimously and by acclamation, elected Senator in Congress by the Legislature of Mississippi, to which place he had been temporarily appointed by the Governor.

The number of vessels which entered the Port of Wilmington during the last year was 710.

THE WHIG CONVENTION.—The Whigs of New Hanover nominated Dr. F. J. Hill, complimented Gov. Graham, and appointed the following Delegates to the Convention, viz: D. B. Baker, T. C. Miller, T. D. Meares, A. A. Brown, G. J. McRee, T. Loring, T. Burr, Jr., W. A. Wright, E. A. Hawes, and A. Bryant.

In Bertie County, Mr. Stanly was nominated, Gov. Graham and Mr. Clay complimented, and 25 Delegates appointed to the Convention.

In Gates county, Gov Graham was complimented, the Hon. Wm. B. Shepard nominated for Governor, and 14 Delegates appointed to the Convention.

ATTEMPTS TO ROB THE STAGE.—From the advertisement of Mr. Guion it will be seen that an attempt was made on Saturday night last, (the second one recently,) to cut off the baggage from the rack of the Northern Stage. We learn that the leather covering was cut to pieces, and that the baggage was only saved by the chains which the Contractors have provided in addition to the usual leather covering. The Agent has some reason to think that it was in this town or vicinity that these robberies were attempted.

MR. BADGER'S SPEECH.—The admirers of Mr Badger at home will be pleased to hear that his late Speech against the war has been received most favorably in and out of the Senate. The National Intelligencer pronounces it "an eloquent and forceful speech." The correspondent of the Baltimore American says that the Senate Chamber and galleries were filled, the attraction being the expected speech from Mr. Badger, "one of the finest speakers of the Senate, and one of the ablest men of the body." The correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says,—

"The Senate and the country owe Mr. Badger much for his speech of this day. I shall not say what may be the obligations of the President and the Administration. It was a combination of searching legal investigation, combined with statesman-like comprehension, such as has seldom been witnessed in that Chamber, notwithstanding the great array of talent and learning of which it has been and is still composed.

"He traced the objects of the war, which are now avowed by the friends of the administration, from its very inception, point by point and proof by proof, to its present progress; demonstrating, conclusively, by the instructions to the officers in California and New Mexico, and the proclamations, that *conquest*, even at that early day—only two months after the recognition of the war—was as much the purpose of the government as it is now, when the scheme is hardly denied. In this connection he refuted the position of the President, that the war was prosecuted for "indemnity for the past," for, said he, *what* indemnity had we to demand at that time, and for what?"

"As an historical and political view of the war, this speech has no parallel. It is minute in every particular of interest, and the testimony from the public records, and companions each position advanced by the distinguished Senator. No better service can be rendered to the cause of light and truth, than by the publication and circulation of this speech; and if my opinion is worth anything to those who are actively engaged in politics, I would recommend by all means the distribution of this, and the efforts of Mr. Clayton, Mr Pearce, and Mr. Crittenden, among the masses of the people, without reference to party.

"Mr Badger has already attained for himself high consideration as a statesman of sagacity and great ability. Previous to his connection with the cabinet of Gen Harrison, the absorbing duties of a profession, of which then he was one of the most distinguished members in the whole Southern country, as he is now, denied him the time or opportunity to be any prominent part in politics. After the dissolution of that short-lived Administration, he returned to North Carolina, to resume a place which had not been filled in his absence, carrying with him the admiration and respect of all who fell within the sphere of his private or official intercourse. The public papers from the Navy Department, during his brief term of office, introduced him to a position among the public men of the day, as one who though little known to political life, was destined, whenever he should accede to the wishes of his State, to win for her new honors, as well as to maintain her past reputation.

"His *debut* in the Senate was worthy the fame which had preceded him, as a lawyer of the first rank of intellect. I remember very well the decided impression that he produced on that occasion. His comprehensive views, the solidity of his judgment, his close power of statement, and the masses of information which he marshalled into his arguments, assigned him on that day a post, the distinction of which has been heightened by subsequent and surpassing efforts. It might be said of him, as was well said of Canning, to whom he closely assimilates in mental structure, that "he stepped into fame at once." No member of the Senate possesses fewer attractions of oratory, and few attract an audience more. He disregards all ornament, all display, all figurative illustration. If the quotes at all, it is the hard Latin of the lawyer, to nail down his point. In a word, he grasps his subject, and never abandons it without a triumph."

The Wilmington Journal does gross injustice to Mr. Badger. It publishes no part of his speech, but represents him as saying that he cannot vote any more men to carry on the war. Mr Badger said no such thing. He showed, what is officially admitted, that there are now in Mexico 45,000 soldiers, and that the President has power, under existing laws, to muster and send there 20,000 more; making 65,000. And that Mr Cass himself relied on Gen. Scott's letter stating that to accomplish the plan which the Administration has adopted would require but 50,000 men. What was the necessity, therefore, for the very naturally demanded, for 30,000 more soldiers? An army of 95,000 men! Mr. Badger did not say that he would vote no more men. He said he would not vote for the bill then on the table. Circumstances might arise which would require him to vote for 50,000; but they are not now wanted, and not being wanted, by the Administration's own showing, he will not now vote them.

We verily believe that one of the principal objects of the Locofocos in bringing this bill into Congress, was that the Whigs might reject it, and thus give occasion for a terrible clamor, such as the Journal is now disposed to get up. They acknowledge that the President has now the authority to enlist 8,000 regulars, and to call for 12,000 volunteers. They admit that there are 45,000 men in Mexico. And Gen. Cass cunningly reads but a single sentence of Gen. Scott's letter, and that sentence says that 50,000 men will be sufficient to accomplish a particular plan, which plan Mr. Cass says the President has adopted. All this is evidently to show the Whigs that no more troops are wanted, and to induce them to vote against them because not wanted. Why does not the President call out the 12,000 volunteers which he is now authorized to call for? Evidently because he knows they are not wanted—that we have already a force in Mexico sufficient for all purposes.

MR. POINSETT.—It appears that this distinguished Democrat was not the author of the letter against the Conquest of Mexico, from which we quoted in our last; but he is the author of an equally decided letter to Mr. Senator Butler of S. C., now published at Washington. It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that Mr. P. was formerly Minister to Mexico, and knows that people well; and that he was more recently Mr. Van Buren's Secretary of War.

He says that no peace party in Mexico can be protected from public indignation and vengeance for long years to come, except by the presence of a large army of the U. S. That no peace can be made so long as we continue to prosecute the war in the interior of Mexico. That 20 per cent. of all our regular forces, and 40 per cent of the volunteers, will die annually in Mexico. That a very large army will be required to procure supplies of provisions without paying for them, &c.

It does seem that the conside rate men of all parties are taking decided ground against the Mexican policy of the Administration.

By this Morning's Mail.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan'y 24, 1848.

E. J. Hale, Esq.—Dear Sir: I hasten to inform you, (by the James L. Day, now ready to depart for Mobile,) the result of two unsuccessful ballotings for U. S. Senator this day. Mr. Kenner, Whig, 64; John Slidell (the immortal minister,) 64; scattering 1, absent 1. Both the absent and scattering are Whigs. It is supposed the one absent was designedly. I never saw such an excitement. I am told that $10,000 will be given for a vote, and it is supposed has been given.

REPORTS OF PEACE.—It is said that Mr. Trist has forwarded (not a Treaty, but) the *projet* of a Treaty, such as he believes Mexico will consent to, and that the President and Cabinet are deliberating on it, and will probably submit it to Congress. *But, the Union utterly denies all this.*

FROM SANTA FE.—The Legislature of New Mexico had a bill before it, on the 6th Dec., calling a Convention to take into consideration *the annexation of New Mexico to the U. States!*

The Cincinnati Gazette asks, What says Texas to this? What says the President, who is bound to suppress insurrections in the States? Here is New Mexico, which, according to the President, and all other Locofoco authority, is *a part of Texas*, rebelling against that State, and, without so much as saying, "by your leave," setting up for herself an independent Legislature. Could any thing more emphatically expose the humbug pretence of Locofocoism, that Texas was bounded by the Rio Grande?

The Cheraw Gazette attempts to correct us, but only exhibits its own want of correct information. We said, on the 18th ult., on the authority of the telegraphic reports, the only information then at hand on the subject, that "the President had peremptorily refused to furnish the House with the correspondence in relation to the admission of Santa Anna into Mexico." This is pronounced by the Gazette to be a mistake. But it is not. It is true that the "pass" is furnished; but does the Gazette imagine that this is *all* the correspondence that occurred in regard to the admission of Santa Anna? Very far from it. The call embraced the *bargain*, which it is not doubted was made, or attempted to be made, with Santa Anna by Mr Polk; the correspondence with Santa Anna, informing him of the way being opened for his admission, &c. These, and other things, the President has peremptorily refused to allow Congress to see.

We may be permitted to doubt, the Gazette to the contrary notwithstanding, that the House intended to "insult" the President by calling for the information it wanted without giving him the discretion to refuse. The object of the House was, we imagine, to get the facts, not to insult the President. They thought themselves entitled to have those facts; but the advocates of Presidential power and prerogative think it an insult for the people, through their Representatives, to dare to call on that functionary for documents which they may have the audacity to think themselves entitled to see, or which are necessary to the proper direction of the legislation of Congress.

One of the Editors of the New York Courier writes from Washington:

"The *absorption of Mexico* is becoming *the* great *question* of the day, with a rapidity and expectedness which six months ago would have been deemed incredible and absurd. It is made already,—and party lines will be drawn accordingly, from this time forward.

"Mr Badger has shown that the President has changed his ground essentially upon this subject. And all the signs of the political times show that before the Presidential canvass of next November, the proposition will be distinctly made, to annihilate the nationality of the Mexican Republic, and merge her existence, by force, in that of the U. S!

"This is my said, but my honest conviction.

RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, } July 29th, 1847. }

The undersigned, with a view of redressing their grievances by retrenchment, propose the following resolutions, to-wit:

1st *Resolved*, That the salary of the civil, military, and naval officers of the United States be reduced 25 per cent.

2d *Resolved*, That the national legislature be reduced in their daily pay 25 per cent.

3d *Resolved*, That the mileage of members to and from Washington be reduced 25 per cent.

4th. *Resolved*, That we will not support any candidate to represent us in Congress who will not use all necessary means within his power to effect the above resolutions.

5th. *Resolved*, That we will not vote for any person to represent us in the State Legislature who will not pledge himself, when the election of Senators come before that body, to vote for a senator or senators who will pledge themselves to use their utmost endeavors to carry out and consummate the foregoing resolutions.

6th *Resolved*, That the names of those who vote in the affirmative and those who vote in the negative on the above resolutions, be entered on the Journals of both Houses of Congress, that the people may know for themselves who is and who is not for retrenchment.

7th. *Resolved*, That the duty on imports cannot be reduced to an economical revenue standard until the foregoing resolutions are effected.

8th. *Resolved*, That the editors of the Fayetteville Observer, Carolinian, Standard, Register, and Star, be requested to publish the above in their journals.

Mott McNair,	John McEachen,
Arch'd Lytch,	E. McNair,
Jas. A. McColman,	Dan'l Stewart,
Duncan McNeil,	Calvin Jones,
Wilson Brown,	John Stalker,
Sam'l McArthur,	Wm. Graham,
Warner Chance,	Dugald McLaurin,
Richard Chance,	John C. Graham,
D. N. Brown,	Alex Morrison,
D McLauchlin,	Stafford Gibson,
John C McNair,	Wm J. Jones,
John McKinnon,	George Stanton,
Peter Harmer,	Silas Jones,
Gilbert McNeil,	Charles Patterson,
D. McCall,	John D. Currie,
L. F. McLean,	Angus Campbell,
Samuel Wright,	Peter Patterson,
Thos. Beasley,	John Patterson,
Pearce Gibson,	John Wallace,
Malcom McEachin,	T. W. Wright,
Wm. Gibson,	A. Campbell,
Hector McNeill,	D. McLean,
M. W. McNair.	

MARRIED,

Near Cedar Hill, on the 20th ult., by the Rev'd Wm. Knight, Mr. JOHN M. TOMLINSON, of Stanly Co., to Miss LOUISA CLARK, daughter of Dr. James Clark, of Anson.

In Columbus County, on the 13th ult., by T. S. Memory, Esq., Mr. DAVID RAY to Miss SARAH GREEN.

DIED,

In this place on the 25th ult., Mrs. ANN BROUGHS, widow of the late David Broughs, in the 78th year of her age.

In Sampson county, on the 26th ult., JOHN HAYWOOD WHITFIELD, aged 26 years, a worthy and excellent man, leaving a wife and three small children.

In Montgomery county, on the 19th ult., Mr. GRAY W. HARRIS, leaving a widow and six children to lament his loss.

In the vicinity of Pittsborough, on the 15th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH M. SMALL.

At her residence in Chatham county, on the 11th ult., Mrs MARGARET MARKS, aged 68 years, a native of Bladen county, and the daughter of William Salter.

In Charlotte, on the 24th ult of Pneumonia, Mr. HENRY C. OWENS, a very respectable and useful citizen, the Builder of the Branch Mint, and other public buildings in that part of the State.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Drama at Pokerville, by Everpoint, (J. M. Feild,) price 50 cts; the Fortunes of Torlogh O'Brien, 25; Festus, a Poem by Philip James Bailey; Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

Feb'y 1, 1848

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Feb. 1.

Brandy, p'ch,	40 a 50	Lard,	7½ a 8½
Ditto, apple,	40 a 42	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	20 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	8½ a 10	Molasses,	28 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	7½ a 8	Oats,	30 a 35
Corn,	55 a 60	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	7 a 10
Candles, F. F.	16 a 17½	Do. loaf,	12½ a 15
Flour,	5 a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	1 00 a 1 15	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	2½ a 3	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	5 a 6	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Do. English,	4½	Wool,	12½ a 14
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Linsey,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 16 "

REMARKS.—Cotton 7 to 8. Corn 55 to 60. Flour 5 to 5½. Oats 30 to 35. Seed 1 to 1 15. Lard 7½ to 8½.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

New Bacon plenty at 8 to 8½. Corn held at 65 a68ct. Fayetteville Flour 5 50 to 6. Lard 9½ to 11. Flooring Boards 8 50 to 9; Wide 6 to 6 50; Scantling 6. Sales of Mill Timber at 5 to 6; Shipping 9 00. Molasses 22 to 24, stock heavy. Turpentine 2 35; Hard 1 45. Tar 1 75 to 1 80.

At Cheraw, Cotton 7½ to 8½ principally 7 to 7½
At Augusta, Cotton 6 to 7½
At New York, Cotton dull at a decline of ⅛. Flour 6 to 6 50. Corn 85 to 90.
At Charleston, Cotton 4½ to 8½. Corn 55 to 63. Flour 5½ to 6¼.

Total receipts of Cotton 859,503 bales, against 946,637 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 29—Steamer Rowan, with goods for W Draughon, Shaw & Lattle, A W Steel, J Hollingsworth, J D Williams, R Baldwin, H L Mayrover & Co, Shaw & Gardner, H Erambert, of this place; and J A Worth, J Sundheimer & Co, John Worth, Jas L Shaw, Island Ford Manf Co, Worth & Sanders, Randolph Manf Co, Daniel Hackney, Salisbury Manf Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, Tyson & Person, Rev J R McIntosh, Rich'd Ashe, G Moore, G P & R H Grant, M Brown, C Stanton, of interior.

Jan 30—Steamer Evergreen, with Goods for Ray & Pearce, S Boon, J H & J Martine Dr B Robinson, B Rose & Son, A Johnson & Co Cook & Taylor, T J Johnson & Co, Cook & Powell, E J Hale, J Hucke & Son, Hon R Strange, G & H McMilan, L McKellar, Capt J A J Bradford, C P Mallett, D Johnson, J M Rose, Geo W Mc Donald, Beaver Creek Co, Capt C R Jones, F T Ward, Phœnix Co, Rockfish Co, A A M'Kethan, H Branson, J H Hall, Lieut Kingsbury, Ed W Willkings, of this place; and W R Utting, J & W Murphy, H M C T Stranth, A Mickle & Co, J Henshaw, A C McIntosh, Schemerhorn & Butner, R Haines, Cane Creek Co, H A Gondon, J Clark, Gowan & Herkerson, Mrs L R Griffith, M & Waddell, John Moore, W H Tomlinson, of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 20—Schr Jack Downing from Jacksonville. 24—Brig David Duff from New Bedford; Schr Alcyona from Philadelphia. 22—Br Brig Elizabeth Hastings from Jamaica; Schrs Eleonor from New York, Leucullus from ditto, Henry Alfred from ditto, Baltimore from Boston, Tiger at from ditto. 23—Barque Isocardon from Guadaloupe; Brig Nonpareil from Warren, R I; Schrs Jane A Hersey from Martinique, Splendid from Boston, John W Dodge from Pocrc, P R Grampus from Baltimore. 24—Schrs Bellfront from Jacksonville, Constitution from Philadelphia. 25—Schrs Athalia from New York, Pactolus from Washington, N. C.

RICHMOND ACADEMY.

THE Trustees take pleasure in informing the public that they have engaged George B Wetmore, Esq., as Principal of this Institution for the current year.

Mr. Wetmore is a graduate of the University of North Carolina, has had much experience as a teacher, and will prepare those who desire it for admission into any of the Classes of our Colleges.

The first Session will commence on Monday, 31st instant.

JAMES P. LEAK,
Sec'y Board of Trustees

Rockingham, N. C., Jan. 25, 1848. 1t 0 2w

20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Fine old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1t600

15 GALLONS VARNISH, Japan, Copal and Coach,
1 gross Henry's Magnesia. For sale by
SHAW & GARDNER,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1t600f

$20 REWARD.

THE Subscriber will pay the above reward for such evidence as will convict the villain who attempted, on Saturday night last, to cut off the baggage from the Stage between Fayetteville and Raleigh, and the same sum for the conviction of any one who may hereafter make a similar attempt.

E. P. GUION.

Raleigh, Feb'y 1, 1848. 1t600

NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House, on the 7th of February, one family of Negroes, a man, his wife, and two children. Terms at sale.

A. A. McKETHA

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Presbytery of Fayetteville having, at their late Stated Sessions, adopted the Cumberland Academy as their Presbyterial School, and having unanimously elected the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., as Principal of the same, the Board of Trustees of said Academy, as appointed by Presbytery, would announce to the public, that they have heard the report of the Committee appointed to correspond with Dr. Colton in reference to his election to the Principal charge of the aforesaid Academy, and that he will be expected to be in this country, ready to take charge of the same, about the first of March next. But the Cumberland Academy will be open for the reception of Pupils on the 12th day of January 1848, under the instruction and government of an experienced and highly competent Assistant Teacher, Col. Alexander D. McLean, who will occupy in principal charge until the Principal himself arrives, and then will take the chair of Assistant Teacher. The Board would further say, that this Academy, now the School of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, and under their immediate control and patronage, is situated twenty-five miles North from Fayetteville, within a few miles of the stage road from Fayetteville to Raleigh, on a pleasant, retired, and decidedly healthy location, accessible from any direction, and, in short, just such a place as the Board feel fully prepared to recommend to parents and guardians as a safe retreat for their sons and wards, from all the ordinary sources of temptation to vice to which inexperienced youth, away from parental care, are sometimes exposed. The Board expect, in pursuance of the order and will of Presbytery, to present for the patronage of the public a School second to none in its class in the State, and yet on terms as cheap as will be consistent with safe continuation of the enterprise itself.

Tuition Fees will be $4, $6, and $8 a Quarter, according to the advancement or branches pursued by the Pupil. Good Board can be obtained for $8 per month, including washing—the rooms are furnished by the Board for the use of Students. Board at the above rates can be obtained either in the Stewards Hall or in private families, as parents may prefer.

In view of the foregoing considerations, the Board feel satisfied that the Cumberland Academy, under the instruction and government of the distinguished and experienced Principal and Assistant Teachers, will be in every sense such an Institution as will be at the same time worthy of the Presbytery of Fayetteville and adequate to the wants of the community generally.

By order of the Board.

A. D. CAMPBELL,
HENRY ELLIOT,
Committee.

January 1, 1848 90tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments

THOMASTOWN LIME.

150 CASKS unslacked. For sale by
H. LEETE
Nov 2, 1847. 88tf

D. CASHWELL.

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

CAPS! CAPS!

THE handsomest assortment of Mens' and Boys' Caps in the market.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Sept. 21, 1847. 81-tf

1847.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, and offer for sale by wholesale and retail, their large and extensive stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing almost every article that is usually kept in the Dry Goods, Hat, Shoe and Hardware and Cutlery line, all of which have been recently purchased in the Northern Markets, at Auction and Private Sale under the most favorable circumstances, and many at much below what they could now be bought.

They respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally, to give their stock an examination before laying in their Fall supplies, as great bargains have been and much time economized in order to obtain every article at the lowest price, so as to offer every advantage that would be gained by going further North.

New supplies will be received throughout the season as they are wanted.

W. C. J. & CO., Hay Street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
Fayetteville, N. C. Aug 31, 1847. 78-tf

N. B. Always on hand a large assortment of Double and Single Barrel GUNS, with all the necessary equipments.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
24 hhds. St. Croix, P. R., and N. O. Sugars,
150 kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Fancy Soap,
24 doz'n Windsor, Walnut, Maple, and Oak Chairs,
15 bbls and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
26 boxes Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
100 dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Sand, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, Patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Screws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Champaign, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847 84tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are receiving and have now in Store, a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, &c. &c.,

Among which are—

500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 bags Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
5 bbls W. & W's Crushed ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
75 kegs Cut Nails, (assorted,)
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Factory ditto.

—ALSO—

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Epsom Salts; Saleratus; Copperas; Indigo; Madder; Window Glass and Putty; Cotton Bagging; Manilla and Bale Rope; Cast, Blister, and Germany Steel; Steel Shovels and Spades; Disston's Mill and Crosscut Saws; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky Pat. Axes; Carriage Springs and Axles; Tin Plate and Wire; Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
August 30, 1847. 75tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 7th day of February 1848, at 12 o'clock, M., upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved sureties, 400 acres of LAND, lying on the waters of Jumping Gully and Bridge Branch, joining the lands of John C. Davis and others, late the property of Duncan Black.

Also, one-fourth part of 4 acres, including a Mill in Fayetteville, known as Russell's Mill.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Commissioner.
Dec. 20, 1847. 94ts

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

CANDIES.

100 LBS. of every variety. Also, a beautiful assortment of SUGAR TOYS, some very fine, just received and for sale at PRIOR'S.
Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

Fancy Goods, Toys, and Perfumery.

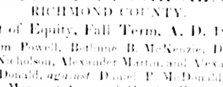
JUST received, a large assortment. For sale at PRIOR'S.
Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. HART is now receiving from New York and opening on Person street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, her Winter Millinery, consisting of Silks, Ribbons, Flowers and Laces, some very cheap. Also, a few Fancy articles, such as Veils, Collars, &c. Children's and Ladies' Straw Bonnets; Ladies' Caps and Head-Dresses, very handsome.

She is prepared to execute all orders in her line of business. Orders from the country shall meet with prompt attention. Straw bonnets cleaned and altered to please customers.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15, 1847. 89-3m



Express Mail Line

FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Columbia may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO
July 14 67-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of both firms. We continue to keep on hand a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell now for Cash or Country Produce.

Particular attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.

HALL & HALL
Oct. 4, 1847. 80tf

☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall. JOHN H. HALL

On Consignment,

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and medium brands, neatly put up in wide and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation, by

D. & W. McLAURIN
May 17, 1847. 63-tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the County, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr B returns to the publick's sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in the Secret Art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements and portaits and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

☞ Fine Rooms and Instruments opposite the Room, a few West of Briggs Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of

J. L. BRYAN.
April 17, 1847. 69tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1847.

William Powell, Bethune B. McKenzie, Daniel B. Nicholson, Alexander Martin, and Alexander McDonald, *against* Duncan P. McDonald and wife Margaret Ann, and Charles Zimmerman and wife Hannah.

Original Bill, praying that the Defendants may be decreed by this Honorable Court to make to the Plaintiffs a legal title to such interest as they may be entitled to have in a certain lot of Land, together with the improvements thereon, in the town of Rockingham, and to surrender to the said Plaintiffs the possession of the said lot of Land.

IN this cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said Defendants, Daniel P. McDonald and wife Margaret Ann, and Charles Zimmerman and wife Hannah, are residents of the State of South Carolina and not of the State of North Carolina: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Bill of the Plaintiffs, otherwise the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Bill will be heard ex parte.

Witness, John Worthy Cameron, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the fourth Monday of September A. D. 1847, and the 72d year of American Independence.

Issued the 15th day of December, A. D. 1847.

J. W. CAMERON, C. M. E.

[Pr. adv. $4 20.] 95-6w

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1848; The Lawyer's Common-place Book; Worcester's large Dictionary; Bancroft's History of the United States; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; Parley's 1st and 2d Book of History; Grove's Greek and English Lexicon, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.
Jan'y 17.

NOTICE.

In Store and for sale, rec'd by last arrivals,

CASTOR and Sweet Oil, in assorted bottles; Essences, ass't; Bateman's Drops, Paregoric, Laudanum, &c., by the dozen; Epsom Salts; Camphor; Inks, ass't; Soaps, ass't; Borax, Logwood, Glue, and many other articles in that line. Also, a large assortment of Hollow-ware, consisting of Bake and Biscut Ovens, Pots, Skillets, covered and uncovered Spiders, revolving Waffles, bronze Fire Dogs, Wagon Boxes, all sizes. The subscriber 'is also in receipt of a general assortment of heavy Shares, for the country trade.

☞ Fine chewing Tobacco and excellent Cigars.

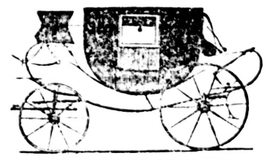
Jan. 17, 1848. JNO. M. ROSE. 98-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on most reasonable terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

TEAS!

AGENCY of the N. YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY, THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility.

They possess facilities, in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has always secured them a connection probably larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell Teas purer, more fragrant, and cheaper for the prices in the aggregate, than any house in the world—Canton excepted.

They most respectfully invite the attention of the retail trade of this town and vicinity to their Agency, where complete assortments are always on hand. They feel no hesitation in stating, that who ever a single trial is made, a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Teas of the Canton Tea Company.

Reader, make the experiment! Subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of.

These superior Teas are put up in one pound, half pound, and quarter pound packages, and perfectly secured from light and air.

SAML J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Dec. 3, 1847. 93tf

NEW STORE & NEW GOODS.

L. McKELLAR

WOULD announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he has opened a Store on Hay street, one door East of Mr. T. S. Lutterloh, where he is now receiving his Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

Which he will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

Nov. 5, 1847. 88-3m

FALL. 1847.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres, Cassinets, and Kentucky Jeans,
Satin, Valencia, and other Vestings,
Extra superfine Satin striped Silk,
Colored Silks, plain striped and figured,
Satin striped Thibet Cloths, new style,
Gros de swiss and Grenade Nap,
Merino Silk and Woollen Shawls,
Rich needle-worked Collars,
Flannels, Blankets, and Negro Cloth,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Tarlton and Woollen Plaids,
Bonnet and other Silk Handkerchiefs,
Apron Silk and Cotton Warp,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
65 packages Boots and Shoes,
Asket Bolting Cloths, Nos. 1 to 10.

With many other articles—which will compare with any assortment in this State; and bought for *Cash* by the Package, will be offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail. Merchants and families will please call and examine the Goods.

Sept. 27, 1847.

JNO. M. ROSE

IS now receiving his Fall supply, and is prepared to sell GROCERIES generally, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Blacksmith's Tools, Earthen and Stone Ware, and many other articles, on favorable terms. Call next door West Briggs's Hotel.

Sept. 21, 1847. 81-tf

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1847.

John Williams, Moley Williams, *et alii*, Heirs at Law of Joel Williams, dec'd, *vs.* Elly Williams, widow of said deceased.

Petition to sell Real and Personal Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elly Williams, the Defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Elly Williams to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in February next, and plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the Real and Personal Estate of the said Joel Williams, dec'd, will be sold agreeably to the Will of said deceased.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Clinton, the 3d Monday in November, A. D. 1847, and 72d year of American Independence.

THOMAS I. FAISON, Clk.

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 96-6w

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Surgeon Dentist,

INFORMS the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of attending to his profession. He has opened an Office adjoining the Lafayette Hotel, where he will be ready at all times to wait on those who may favor him with a call.

Dr. Gilchrist having had a successful practice for the last six years, flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

Ladies attended to at their residences, if requested.

Jan'y 1, 1848. 96-3m

GARDEN SEEDS.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON have received a general assortment of Landreth's celebrated GARDEN SEEDS, warranted genuine and of the crop of 1847.

—ALSO—

Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac for 1848, containing numerous engravings, and useful information for the Farmer and Gardener. Price 10 cents.

Jan'y 11, 1848. 97-6w

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores No. 3 in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

$20 REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 25th of November last, a large Silver Lever WATCH, with a second hand. It had one or two small dents or bruises, occasioned by a fall, and was reported by Frank in Turner, of Cheraw, S. C. A steel Chain was attached to it, and a small gold Key, and when taken away the crystal had a crack across the middle.

I will give a reward of $10 for the Watch, or $20 for the Watch and sufficient evidence to convict the thief.

Any information will be thankfully received by letter or otherwise, at Lacy's Store, Cedar Hall, or Wadesborough

YOUNG ALLEN.
Anson county, Dec 21, 1847. 95-3m

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall and Winter supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of

Black Cloth and Cassinet COATS,
Brown and brown Beaver Cloth, Italian Cassimere, Satinet, Black Cassimere, Tweed, Fancy Cassimere, Drilling, Pilot, and Green Bonnet OVER COATS,
Black Cloth, Tweed, Cassimere, and Satinet Dress and Frock COATS,
Black and fancy striped Plaid, Satin, Wool, Velvet, Persian Plaid, Valencia, blue Tasmore, Gala Plaid, black Cloth, Silk Velvet, plain and fancy SILK VESTS,
Bleached, brown Muslin, Guernsey, Mixed, White, Emprey, Check, Red Flannel, and Lambs wool SHIRTS,
Bleached, do Muslin & Flannel DRAWERS,
Satin Bow, Tab, plain Satin and Silk self-adjusting STOCKS, CRAVATS, and TIES,
Bosoms, Square Bishop and Byron Collars,
Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns, &c. &c.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

No prospect of Peace!

BUT the Subscriber would say to his friends and the public, that he has just returned from the North with his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

He flatters himself that he has the largest and best assortment of that he has offered to this market, and as his motto is *"Cheap for Cash,"* keeping in mind the "number sixpence," he would say to all who may wish to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his Stock will be found a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth, Plush, Selet, Musk, Coney, & Shetland Seal Fur CAPS.

Also, Beaver, Nutria, Bush, Silk, Coney, Muskrat, and Wool HATS, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner of Market Square.
Oct. 6, 1847. 81tf

Blake & Briggs

HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of Hay street, and one door below H. L. Maynor & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, of course—to regular customers as usual—or to exchange for country produce.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1847. 82-tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "rush" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, them they hope to receive a share.

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.
Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1Y

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Dec. 8, 1847. 40tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

ROCHELLA FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE subscriber, being under the necessity of keeping an Instructress in his family, for the benefit of his daughters, would inform parents and guardians, that he would be glad to take in his School eight or ten girls. Board can be had in his own family, or Mrs. B. S. McDiarmid's, who lives within stone's cast of the School room. He has still in his employ Miss Owen, who has been teaching in his family for the last three years, with great satisfaction to all that have been concerned.

Miss Owen is every way qualified to instruct in all the English branches generally taught in all high Schools, with the Latin, and French, and withall an aptness to teach, and mild and affectionate in her government, she soon wins the affections of her pupils.

The School will again commence on the first day of February next.

The subscriber hopes by that time to have a large and commodious school room finished for the accommodation of the school.

Board and Tuition, per month, Eight Dollars, including all the expenses—and *no extras.*

D. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.
Rochella, Cumberland county, N. C. }
P. O. Address Bona's Level, N. C. }
January 16, 1848. 98-5w

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soups, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1847. 67-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS,

At Factory Prices.

SHIRTINGS, Osnaburgs, and Yarn, constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
Nov. 5, 1847. 88tf

NEW BOOKS.

A VARIETY of New Books just received, among which are, the 52d vol. English Common Law Reports; 30th vol. English Chancery Reports; Smith on Contracts; Saunders on Pleading and Evidence; Lilie's Equity; and other Law Books.

Wood's Practice of Medicine; Dunglisson's Dictionary and Parodyecy.

Almanacs, the N. C. Novel; Arthur's Rising in the World; Campaign Sketches of the War in Mexico; Hooker's Maximus Cows Drawing Cards, &c. &c.

Jan'y 3. E. J. HALE

FRUIT.

A FRESH lot of NUTS, PRESERVES, &c. just received and for sale at

PRIOR'S.
Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS-WARE.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Friday the 11th day of February next, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, upon a credit of 12 and 18 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, to wit:—

2 Lots on Maiden Lane, (North side.)
500 acres on the East side of Cape Fear River.
2500 acres on the waters of Beaver Creek.

Formerly the property of Thomas L. Hybart, Esq.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master
Dec 24, 1847. 95ts

IMPORTANT LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 7th day of February 1848, upon a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, the following Valuable REAL ESTATE, and to effect a division—viz:

3 Lots, with fire-proof Buildings thereon, on Hay street, joining Blake and Hooper.

2 Lots, with fire-proof Buildings thereon, on Hay street, joining Wodell and Hooper.

1 Lot on Franklin street.

2 Lots on Franklin and Donaldson sts.

1 vacant Lot near the Jail.

1 Lot in Campbellton, above the Bridge.

250 acres of Land, North side of Clarendon Bridge, with four Stores and Dwelling Houses there on.

6 comfortable Dwelling Houses on Bayment.

3½ acres of Land joining the same.

5¼ acres of Land near Mallett's Factory.

100 acres, valuable for the wood, joining Ellis.

146 acres do do, joining ditto.
101 do do do, joining ditto.

Plats of the above Land and Lots will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Persons desiring particular information about the above Property, will please call on Alex. Anderson, Market Square, Fayetteville.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
Dec 20, 1847. 94ts

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

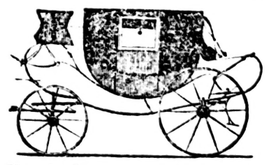
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c. of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

BOOK BINDERY.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Magazines, Newspapers, Music, &c., bound neatly and with dispatch at the Book Bindery of D. R. BELL.
Oct. 4, 1847. 83-tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, an assortment of Ladies' DRESS GOODS,

New style Cashmeres and Plaids, some very fine,
Handsome article of Plaids for children,
Mourning and half do. Cashmeres and De-Lains,
24 pc. Grass Cloth for Skirts,
Colored and black Kid Gloves,
Evening Dresses, plain and embroidered,
Purse, silk, and steel Bead Bags,
Large Woollen and Cashmere Shawls,
Cloak Linings and Flannels,
Cassimeres, for Pants,
Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans,
Bed Ticking and Blankets,
Coffee and Sugar,
Fine Chewing Tobacco, &c.

W. G. MATTHEWS,
No. 3 Green street.
Oct. 2, 1847. 85tf

Dreer's Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Dreer's Philadelphia Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c., and expects to receive in a few days an assortment of Garden Seeds, assorted Flower Seeds; also a small assortment of Hyacynths, Crocus, Narcissus, Early Tulips, and fine Double Tulips.

—ALSO—

150 Flower Pots, assorted.
1 nest splendid East India Flower Pots.

Orders solicited for all kinds of Seeds, Plants, Roots, Shrubbery, &c., which will be promptly attended to.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Laines, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, 6-4 unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Carolina do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and colo'd Serge,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Strudella Shawls,
5-4 Muslin de Laine do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate colo'd do, *black spun Silk do,*
Coats' white and colo'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Drawing Cotton, figo'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspenders,
Artificial Flowers, superb very fine Silver Wreaths and Pompoets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Hooke & Son, Green st.
Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies on Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, at reasonable rates of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is $250,000. The Hon. Thomas K. Bayer, was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1846.

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Alfann Dobbs, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, which for a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received in part, their FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Consisting of a variety of

Fancy and Staple Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, Caps and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Sept. 22. 81-tf

A SAFE MEDICINE.

THE weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and the worst complaints are removed by perseverance, without the expense of a physician. Adapted to all circumstances and situations, they are the best medicine ever invented for families, or to take to sea, preventing scurvy and costiveness, requiring no change of diet, particular regimen, or care against taking cold.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.
Oct. 22, 1847. 86-4m

COUNTY CREDITORS

ARE hereby notified to list their claims with John McLaurin, Clerk of County Court, on or before 1st Feb'y.

And all County Officers, receivers of Public Moneys, are required to have their respective accounts ready to appear before the Committee of Finance, at the Court House in Fayetteville, to settle as required by law.

G. DEMING,
DAVID McNEILL,
D. McCORMICK.
Committee of Finance.
Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1846. 98tf

LOST,

ON Thursday last, my POCKET BOOK, containing sundry papers, among which was one Note on William Taylor and John H. Hall, for one hundred and seventeen dollars, dated about the 5th day of March last, and payable six months after date; a credit of twenty-five dollars on the above Note. There were other papers not recollected at this time, and seven dollars in cash—say one four and one three dollar bill. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the Book and contents to me, or by leaving it at the Observer Office; and the said Taylor and Hall are hereby forewarned from paying the said Note to any person but myself.

MALCOM McPHERSON.
Jan'y 12, 1848. 98-3w

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our